The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Alabama Claims Question Again in the Commons.

Its Postponement Advocated by Mr. Gladstone.

Probable Resignation of the Entire Spanish Cabinet.

Fires in the Oil Regions—Wells Struck by Lightning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Question in the House of Commons—Mr. Gladstone's Remarks.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8—Midnight.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. GLADSTONE, after acknowledging the courtesy with which Sir HENRY BULWER had so often postponed his motion in regard to the *Alabama* claims, said, in again appearing to put it off, he felt it his duty to allege some reasons for his action, as it would amount to a definite postponement of the question for this year. He assured the House that it was the opinion of the Government that it would best promote the interests involved in this great question by abstaining from asking the House to discuss it at the present moment. It had always been the custom of Parliament to abstain from discussing questions while under negotiation. Although it could hardly be said that the claims were now under negotiation, and it might be considered that the rejection of the Convention by the Senate of the United States brought them to a definite point, still we had reason to believe that the Government of the United States did not regard the question as definitely dropped on that account; on the contrary, they considered it was better an interval should occur on account of the state of public opinion in America, before negotiations are resumed. Under these circumstances Her Majesty's Government were inclined to concur in the views of the American Government. He pointed out that the question had not been discussed in either branch of the American Legislature. Having regard to these circumstances, the Government was anxious that nothing should occur to impede the resumption of the negotiations. Therefore he requested the postponement of the motion on paper for to-morrow.

Sir HENRY BULWER replied that he felt it his duty to accede to Mr. GLADSTONE's request, but he did so with great reluctance. He thought discussion would do no harm, but rather strengthen the policy of the Government. He felt convinced that if the relations of Great Britain and the United States were allowed to continue in their present state, both countries would have reason to repent. He did not attach much importance to Senator SUMNER's speech, or to the rejection of the treaty, but felt the great importance of the fact that the exaggerated pretensions brought forward were not abandoned, but merely suspended, and might be brought forward any time, when it would be equally dishonorable not to grant and disastrous to refuse them. If the feeling of the House was against the motion, he would not bring it forward. In conclusion he threw the whole responsibility on the Government.

Important Questions in both Branches of Parliament—The Life Peerages Bill Killed.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.

In the House of Lords, to-night, the bill pending for the creation of Life Peerages was rejected by a vote of 77 to 106.

The New Bankruptcy bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons Mr. AYTOUN called attention to the application for a Government loan to the Canadian Intercolonial Railway, and moved a resolution that, in the opinion of the House, such application of the public funds was contrary to the terms of the act authorizing the road, and that no further guarantee should be given, except in such a form as will insure direct application to its construction. Messrs. BARING and HUNT opposed the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that in his opinion no case had been presented which called for the interference of the House, and recommended the withdrawal of the resolution. The resolution was then withdrawn.

The Irish Church—More Sharp Press Criticism.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.

The *Times* has another editorial on the Irish Church bill to-day, wherein it says: "This bill must become a law. This session of Parliament must destroy the Protestant supremacy and establish religious equality in Ireland; but not attempt to set up a multiplicity of establishments. If the ecclesiastical property of Ireland is to be put on a permanent footing, we must recognize these facts, and apply so much of the surplus as may be necessary to supply homesteads for the ministers of the whole people."

The *Morning Star* (Radical) says that the British people have no right to indulge the Peers who would deprive them of the luxury of being just. Hardly one of the amendments to the bill agreed upon by the House of Lords can be tolerated by the country.

Remarkable Scene in Court—A Fight and the Magistrate's Table Overthrown.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.

Lord CARRINGTON was up before the Police Court to-day on the charges of assault and provoking Messrs. GRENVILLE and MURRAY to fight a duel. The trouble between these gentlemen arose from certain articles alleged to have been written by Mr. MURRAY. After the examination Lord CARRINGTON was bound over to keep the peace, and held for trial on the second count.

After these proceedings a disgraceful and remarkable scene occurred in the Court-room. The partisans of MURRAY, who were present in great force, attempted to seize a box of papers which had been stolen. In the *mêlée* which ensued blows were freely exchanged and the Magistrate's table overthrown. Twelve policemen were called in, who separated the combatants and restored order.

The Trades' Union Bill—Comments of the Times Upon It—Remonstrances Against Its Passage.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.

The *Times* to-day observes that the spirit in which the House of Commons have lately discussed the Trades' Union bill speaks volumes for the effect of impartial and exhaustive inquiry. The increased attention given to the subject is not the effect of the pressure of the Union leaders on the Legislature, but is due to the greater knowledge and wider experience of members. Although the bill is not likely to pass, the principles it contains will form the basis for a Government measure to be introduced next session, which will repeal all laws making combination illegal, relieve workmen from special penalties for trades union offences, and bring their funds within the provisions of the Friendly Societies act. The *Times*, in conclusion, says, trades unions will continue to exist whether protected by Parliament or not. True statesmanship will seek neither to augment nor reduce their influence, but accepting them as a fact give them free scope for legitimate development.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce have adopted a petition against the Trades' Union bill. The petition takes the ground that the provisions of the bill tend to remove the means of protection against intimidation hitherto possessed by masters.

The new dock at King's Lynn was opened to-day by His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

The expedition with the Bermuda floating dock touched at Porto Santo, Madeira Island, on the 4th inst., and proceeded in good condition.

Governor ANTONY MUSGRAVE, of Newfoundland, has been appointed to succeed Governor SEYMOUR, of British Columbia.

Señor RANCES has been appointed Minister of Spain to Great Britain.

The Coming International Yacht Racing—English Prospects.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.

The *News* to-day says: "So far as the prospects of the Anglo-American match are concerned, there are not wanting schooners which have proved themselves, in default of the *Cambria*, quite worthy to try their mettle with the *Dauntless*, or any American antagonist, whether on the Channel or across the Atlantic. Nice and complicated questions of admeasurement should not interpose any serious difficulty. Great as is the difference of the systems, whether as tests of dimensions or of sea-going capacity, it would be simpler and more consistent with the brotherly good feelings which unquestionably prevail on both sides, to agree to differ and accept the English scale in English waters and the American scale in American waters. As for the ocean match, can it not be sailed purely on the merits of the contending vessels, without such restrictions as are indispensable to the rigor of the game in shorter courses?"

SPAIN.

New Troubles in the Ministry—Action in the Cortes.

MADRID, Thursday, July 8.

There are fresh complications in regard to the Ministry, and it is now more than likely that the whole Cabinet will resign.

In the Cortes to-day a vote of censure against Señor HERRERA, late Minister of Justice, was moved by Señor CASTELLAR MARTOS, and was supported by General PRIM. Admiral TOPETE, Minister of Marine, opposed the motion being made a Cabinet question. After further debate, the motion was rejected by a vote of 142 to 94.

The Republicans approve the refusal of members of their party to join the Ministry, and declare that they can afford to wait the triumph of Republican principles and policy.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and the Corps Legislatif—Reported Declaration from the Former.

PARIS, Thursday, July 8.

The *Pays* to-day says the Emperor has written a letter, from which it quotes the following declaration in regard to the Corps Legislatif: "On the 19th of January I committed a great fault by acting without previous concert with the majority. I caused it to regard with suspicion my sentiments toward it. All my efforts should tend to regain its confidence." The *Pays* does not give the address or date of the letter.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. ROUHER said, in reply to some remarks of M. JULES FAVRE, that the Government and Chamber would always agree in opposition to revolution.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Advices to Wednesday Noon—"All Well, and Signals Good."

BREST, Thursday, July 8.

Up to Wednesday noon, the *Great Eastern* had run 1,620 knots from this port, and paid out 1,340 knots of the cable. The heavy sea was going down. All well. Signals good.

RUSSIA.

Proposed Revival of the University at Warsaw.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, July 8.

The Czar has determined to revive the University at Warsaw, which formerly existed there and was in 1834 replaced by two colleges.

CUBA.

Reported Capture of a Cuban Camp by General Valmaseda—Ports Closed by Order of the Captain-General—Filibusters Declared Pirates.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 8.

The troops under command of General VALMASEDA have captured a rebel entrenched camp at Sagua, containing a powder mill and quantity of war materials, and forming a complete arsenal.

Captain-General DE RODAS has issued a proclamation, closing all the ports on the east end of the island, except Sagua, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Sisa, Trinidad and Cienfuegos. Vessels and their crews, if armed, engaged in transporting filibusters to Cuba, are declared pirates. Spanish cruisers on the high seas are instructed, in boarding vessels, to observe all the restrictions as to the right of search contained in the treaties of Spain with the United States and Great Britain.

The steamship *Juniata* sailed to-day for Philadelphia. The English men-of-war *Defence* and *Cherub* arrived yesterday.

Alleged Extensive Revenue Frauds in St. Louis—The Bridge Across the River.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 8.

Information has been filed by the United States District-Attorney against $60,000 worth of coffee, pepper, sugar and cigars in the hands of thirty-six merchants of this city. It is alleged the goods were fraudulently removed from bond at New-Orleans last March. The parties here are entirely innocent of complicity in the fraud, having received the goods in the regular course of trade.

EDWARD S. HUBBARD has filed a petition in the Circuit Court in which he claims $25,000 of LUCIUS B. BOOMER, of Chicago, for negotiating a contract for the building of the bridge across the river at St. Louis for the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company.

The Chicago Excursion Party—Partial Withdrawal of the Wells-Fargo Coaches.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 8.

A dispatch from Omaha says the Chicago commercial excursion party, including Senator TRUMBULL and Ex-Governor OGLESBY, left yesterday for Salt Lake and the Pacific coast.

A dispatch from Denver says Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. have withdrawn their coaches between Sheridan and Denver, the Post Office Department having refused to renew the contracts.

The Yellow Fever Ship Below Fortress Monroe—Arrival of Aid.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 8.

The French flagship *Semiramis* arrived here from New-York to-day with Admiral MOQUET on board. She comes to look after the *Curieux*, which vessel is in quarantine here. The yellow fever on the *Curieux* has not abated. One of the crew died last night.

The Case of the Sheriff of Oneida County—The Complaint Dismissed by the Governor—Pardon of Hodgdon Convicted of Murder.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, July 8.

Governor HOFFMAN has dismissed the complaint against the Sheriff of Oneida County, in the case of the execution of CARSWELL. The Governor says: "The circumstances attending the execution reflect great discredit upon the Sheriff, and he deserves censure; but as he has committed no intentional wrong, and as it cannot be justly claimed that his continuance in office will work any injury to the country, I dismiss the charges." The Governor concludes with a warning against similar laxity on the part of the Sheriff.

The Governor has pardoned EDWARD HODGDON, convicted of murder in the second degree in 1860, in New-York, and who was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Judge GOULD, who passed sentence, recommended the pardon.

FIRES.

Serious Fire in the Oil Regions—Oil Wells Struck by Lightning—Bursting of Tanks and Rapid Spread of the Flames.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Thursday, July 8.

At 6 o'clock this evening a flash of lightning struck the wells and oil tanks Nos. 26 and 28, on the Talman Farm, Upper Cherry Run. The tanks contained over a thousand barrels of oil, which ignited instantaneously and the tanks burst. The burning oil ran across the Talman Farm and the Pittsburg and Cherry Run Oil Companies' tract, burning eight other wells and three thousand barrels of oil. The daily production of the wells destroyed is estimated at four hundred barrels. The total amount of oil burned was four thousand barrels. The total loss was $25,000.

A Block Burned in Fisherville, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, July 8.

Sanders' Block, in Fisherville, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied as stores by Mr. SANDERS, whose loss is $3,000, insured in Phenix, of Hartford, for $1,500; GEO. W. ABBOTT, clothing, loss $3,500, insured in International, of New-York, $2,500, and $1,000 in Granite State Mutual; HALE & CHADWICK, dry goods and shoes, loss $4,000, insured in the Niagara, of New-York, $1,200; McNEIL & CARTER, groceries, loss about $1,000, insured in the North American Company. The fire is supposed to have originated from a lamp left burning in ABBOTT's store.

Dwelling-Houses Destroyed in Westbrook, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 8.

The house of ALONZO P. CORTLAND, at Westbrook, Me., was burned, and the adjoining house of AMOS PEASLEE badly damaged by fire this morning. CORTLAND is insured for $2,600 and PEASLEE for $1,000.

Fire in Chicago—Loss $20,000.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 8.

The frame building Nos. 2, 4, 4½, 6 and 6½ West Lake-street took fire this morning and was destroyed. The loss was $20,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Commerce of San Francisco—Semi-Annual Review—Mr. Seward's Movements—Arizona Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 8.

The semi-annual review of the commerce of San Francisco shows 354,000 tonnage has entered the port, of which 270,000 tons were engaged in domestic Pacific coast trade. The value of foreign goods received by the above vessels approximates $7,000,000, while the estimated currency value of free goods received via Panama was $22,500,000. The duties collected on imports during the past six months were $3,741,000, and for the fiscal year $8,379,000. The merchandise exports for the last six months aggregate $9,745,000. The coin and bullion exported amounted to $21,046,000. During harvest year the merchandise shipments amounted to $21,344,000, the following being the principle articles: Flour and wheat, $10,638,000; wine, $300,000; wool, $2,378,000; hides, $257,000; leather, $263,000; skins and furs mostly from Alaska and reshipped to England, $987,000; Quicksilver, $921,000.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD and party leave for Sitka next Monday, the North American Transportation Company placing the steamer *Active* at his service. The party will visit Portland, Oregon, and Victoria, and probably the Kodiack Islands on their return. After inspecting Southern California, Mr. SEWARD will start for the City of Mexico, via Acapulco, to pay a promised visit to President JUAREZ.

The Aerial Steam Navigation Company being so well satisfied with their recent experiments, have resolved to contract a machine of sufficient capacity to carry passengers.

The proprietors of the Cosmopolitan have received a telegram from Chicago engaging rooms for one hundred guests now on their way to this city.

The Fruit-Growers' Convention yesterday adopted resolutions that an organized effort be made to obtain a reduction in the freight charges over the Pacific Railway which will enable fruit-growers to place fruit in the Eastern market at a reasonable profit.

Heavy shipments of bullion are now being made from the White Pine mines, a portion of which goes East by railroad.

Arizona advices are to the effect that a band of Indians attacked a Government train June 20, on the Mohave and Prescott road, near Tollgate. Three Indians were killed and several whites wounded.

Troops are being rapidly forwarded to Arizona from California. Mining news from Arizona is encouraging. Heavy shipments are noticed. Emigrants from Kansas and California are arriving fast.

Morocco Manufacturers' National Exchange—Meeting at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Thursday, July 8.

The Morocco Manufacturers' National Exchange met here to-day, and organized by the election of the following officers:

President, M. S. Kerrigan, of New-York; Vice-Presidents, George Bockius and D. S. Scott; Secretary, Samuel B. Jones, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, H. M. Mercer. Among the delegates present were the following: J. Richardson Jr., R. M. Brolly, Edward A. Smith, Daniel Eveland, E. C. Amer, C. A. Pockins and C. A. Norcross, editor of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, of New-York.

About forty local associations were represented, and among the questions discussed were those of wages of workmen, the apprentice system, and the transportation of goat skins. After the deliberations of the Convention were over, the new Bockius Hall was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies.

The Methodist Camp Meeting at Round Lake—A Damaging Shower.

ROUND LAKE, Thursday, July 8.

At the close of the services of the National Camp Meeting this afternoon, a severe storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, broke over the camp, prostrating the circular or Rochester tent and deluging the camp with water to the depth of several inches. The tent was crowded at the time, but fortunately no one was injured. Exercises will be resumed, as usual, to-morrow. Bishop SIMPSON is expected to preach to the assembled thousands on Sunday.

The Crops in the West.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 8.

Dispatches from Wisconsin say that the last few days of pleasant weather have greatly improved the prospects of the crops. The wheat is all right, and will be ready for harvest in a couple of weeks. The corn looks well and is coming ahead very fast.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 8.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad, to-day, the act of the Legislature, authorizing the extension of the road to tide-water, was accepted. A barn belonging to JOSIAH QUINCY, in Quincy, was burned last night, with nine valuable cows, three horses and a quantity of hay.

HENDERSON, N. Y., July 8.—A sailboat with sails set and capsized came ashore yesterday near Stony Point Lighthouse. No bodies have been found. There was no name on the boat, and no clue obtained as to where from, or how many were lost.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 8.—A violent assault, with a razor, was committed by a negro upon PETER BANTA, Jr., son of the proprietor of one of the principal hotels, cutting off an ear and cutting his throat so badly that it may prove fatal. The negro has escaped.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 8.—The Governor has commuted the sentence of the negro murderers of BUCKMAN and BROADBACKER, two German gardeners, near this city, sentenced to be hung on the 17th of June, to one year's imprisonment. The people are very indignant at this action of the Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 8.—The Charlotte and South Carolina and Columbia and Augusta Railroad Companies were this day consolidated, under the title of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railway Company. This arrangement makes a continuous line from Charlotte to Augusta of 195 miles, and shortens the distance between New-York and Augusta by 60 miles.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Hon. JOHN ROSE, Finance Minister of Canada, has gone to Washington, and has an appointment to-morrow with Secretary FISH, in reference to a new reciprocity treaty.

WASHINGTON.

Forthcoming Visit of the Indian Commission to the Indian Territory—American Citizens in English Prisons—Interview of Colonel Warren with the President—A Gallant Act of Young Grant.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 8.

The Indian Peace Commission, appointed under sanction of the last Congress to coöperate with the Interior Department in the Indian management, will leave on a visit to the Indian country in about ten days. FELIX R. BRUNOT, Esq., of Pittsburg, has been authorized to act as Chairman in place of Mr. WALSH, of Philadelphia, resigned. They will be divided into three sections, one to visit Kansas and the Indian Territory, another to visit Nebraska and Dakota, and a third to take everything west of these States. The Quaker societies who selected and recommended the Indian Agents of that sect appointed by the President, are preparing to make an inspection of the work of their people. Both branches of the sect, the Hicksite and the orthodox, will send out delegations, at their own expense, to investigate and report to their respective societies how their brethren are performing their duties. The Hicksite delegation started to-day and the other party will leave next week. This is a degree of responsibility for an office recommendation seldom or never hitherto assumed.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN ENGLISH PRISONS.

Colonel WARREN, who was released some time ago from a British prison, in which he and others had been incarcerated for alleged complicity with Fenianism in Ireland, had an interview with President GRANT to-day, in reference to Mr. HALPINE, an American citizen, who is now confined in England on charges somewhat similar to those in WARREN's case. Colonel WARREN says the President expressed himself in very strong terms on the subject, and said that the fullest protection of American citizens traveling abroad would be insisted on by the Administration. Colonel WARREN has been referred by the President to the Secretary of State, of whom he will probably have an audience during the week.

THE M'CARAHAN SUIT.

The McCarahan suit against the New-Idria Mining Company for the possession of a quicksilver mine in California, reached another stage to-day. A petition was filed about twelve months ago in the United States Supreme Court of this District, praying the Court to issue a *mandamus* compelling the Secretary of the Interior to issue the title patent to McCARAHAN. Arguments were made on both sides some months ago, and Court to-day ordered a rule to lie on the Secretary of the Interior to show cause why the *mandamus* should not issue.

SECRETARY ROBESON.

The citizens of New-Jersey resident in Washington, having signified their desire to Secretary ROBESON to congratulate him officially on his accession to the Cabinet, Monday evening next has been appointed for the ceremonies.

A LARGE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

One of the heaviest stationery contracts ever given by the Government was made to-day with the firm of BLANCHARD & MOHUN, of this city. It embraces all the stationery required by the Internal Revenue offices east of the Rock Mountains, for which they were the lowest bidders under the recent competition.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION FRAUDS.

The report of the Sub-Committee charged with the investigation of the Louisiana election frauds, will be sent to the Government Printing Office next week. It is exceedingly voluminous, and will number about seven hundred pages.

A GALLANT ACT.

At Laurel, Md., yesterday afternoon, while the sons of Dr. SHARPE, brother-in-law of General GRANT, Marshal of the District of Columbia, were bathing in the Pawtuxent River, near that place, in company with their young cousins, Masters GRANT and DENT, who were on a visit to the family of Marshal SHARPE, quite a serious accident happened. DENT SHARPE, a young lad of 11 years of age, was noticed struggling in the water and heard calling out that he was drowning. His father heard his cries, and hastily commenced to disrobe in order to jump in and save his son; but ere he could get to the scene, FRED. GRANT, who had just come from West Point, gallantly jumped into the river and grasped the hair of the unfortunate boy, who was going down for the third time, and was enabled to bring young SHARPE in safety to the shore. It was a most gallant act, and one for which the young soldier deserves the utmost praise.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 8.

THE SQUADRON IN CUBAN WATERS.

The *Genius* is the name of the iron-clad dispatched to Santiago de Cuba, to inquire into all the circumstances attending the execution of SPEAKMAN, and, if necessary, to demand prompt reparation by the Spanish authorities. Several of the heaviest iron-clads will soon be dispatched to the Cuban coast. The *Dictator* will be prepared in six or eight days to proceed thither, and the *Seminole* will be ready to-morrow. Three of the vessels composing the present squadron have been obliged to leave Cuban waters, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever on board. Within the next two weeks twenty vessels will be available for public service in that direction and elsewhere.

There is no reason to believe that Admiral HOFF will be relieved of the command of the squadron in Cuban waters, unless the request should come from himself, as was ascertained to-day at the Navy Department from an authentic source. The authorities deny that they find any fault with him on account of his official conduct.

A REBEL GOLD BAR.

In 1865 Adjutant-General TOWNSEND deposited in the Treasury a gold bar worth [illegible], which was captured at the Dahlonega Branch Mint, Georgia, with the Confederate Government stamp on it. Treasurer SPINNER will now send this bar to Philadelphia to be coined.

COMMISSION OF POSTMASTERS.

The following Postmasters were commissioned this morning:

WILLIAM JONES at Dallas, Texas; CURTIS McGOWAN at Knoxville, Ill., and RUFUS A. WHITE at Charlestown, Mass.

DESIRES OF THE "BOYS IN BLUE."

A delegation of the Boys in Blue called on the President this morning for the purpose of urging the appointment of members of that organization to positions in the Executive Department. The President stated that he would give the matter due deliberation.

ARMY.

First Lieutenants Zachary Taylor, of the Second Cavalry, and Joseph M. Kennedy, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, have resigned.

POLITICAL.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Latest Returns—Walker's Majority Increased to 50,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 8.

Additional returns received to-night show that WALKER's majority will probably be 50,000. In many of the white counties west of the mountains where WALKER gets 300 or 400, WELLS only gets three or four votes. General CANBY, in conversation to-day with a Republican member elect of the Legislature, said he was much pleased at the good order in the election, and thought from the reports of his officers it had been, so far as heard from, as fair as could be held in any State of the Union. Governor WALKER leaves for New-York to-night, and Governor WELLS leaves for the same point to-morrow to visit a son there. The excitement over the election has not yet subsided, and the city was bright with fireworks to-night.

The Governor Elect at Richmond—An Exceedingly Enthusiastic Reception—His Speech to the Crowd.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 8.

GILBERT C. WALKER arrived here this morning from Norfolk. The day was made a holiday for his reception, and when the cars arrived about 5,000 people had congregated at the depot. A committee, composed about equally of the most prominent white and colored citizens, was at the cars to receive him, but the populace rushed in, and, seizing Mr. WALKER, bore him on their shoulders to a coach ornamented with national and State flags. The procession, which was nearly a mile long, marched through the principal streets. Many of the carriages, of which there were hundreds in the line, were covered with national flags, and in the band wagon was a transparency with a painting of a white and a colored man shaking hands. The streets were blocked with people following the procession. On reaching the house of Colonel JAMES R. BRANCH, the Conservative candidate who was killed in the calamity on Friday last, the procession passed in silence and with uncovered heads.

Upon reaching the hotel, Mr. WALKER appeared between the national and State flags, held by representatives of the two races, and after a few minutes of deafening cheers, made a brief speech, saying, after congratulating the audience on the complete victory, that on this moment of his triumph they must not forget charity for the defeated. They must remember that the votes cast against the ticket were given by deluded and ignorant men of a race that had not yet time to be educated sufficiently to know the wrong of disfranchising others. We must remember that we have succeeded on the platform of universal suffrage and equal rights; and we must see that those who opposed us, as well as those who supported us, have all their rights and are protected fully by the law. [Loud cheers.] They must be educated and taught the value of the great boon of franchise that has been conferred upon them, and the true value of being a citizen. We must not forget that the opportunity of winning this victory was given us through the liberality of President GRANT—[loud and continuous cheering]—and we must see that its fruits are for the benefit of all. After a jocular allusion to the grief of the present State office-holders of the Wells persuasion, the speaker concluded by giving a cheerful picture of the future prosperity of the State. Three cheers were given for President GRANT at the close.

Mr. WALKER was followed by ISAAC HUNTER (colored) and several white speakers.

Salute in Honor of the Successful Candidate.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Thursday, July 8.

The old friends in this city of GILBERT C. WALKER, Governor elect of Virginia, fired a salute of twenty-four guns last night in honor of his election. Governor WALKER was until a few years ago a citizen of Binghamton.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Proposed Nomination of Judge Dent for Governor—He is Willing to Run.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 8.

Major WOFFORD, of Mississippi, now in this city, has received a telegram from Jackson, in that State, saying: "The National Union Republican Party, backed by the popular sentiment of the State, will support Judge LEWIS DENT for Governor. His election is certain. Will he accept?"

This dispatch is signed by the Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the Secretary of State, Judge of the Criminal Court at Vicksburg, United States District-Attorney S. C. MURPHY and other prominent citizens. Major WOFFORD was to-day authorized by Judge DENT to say he would accept the nomination. The Convention will meet on the 15th of this month.

TEXAS.

Progress of the Canvass—Letter from General Davis.

It has been stated that General EDMUND J. DAVIS, candidate for Governor of Texas, was willing and anxious that the late Republican Convention should nominate a fusion ticket, making Ex-Governor HAMILTON the candidate for Governor and himself the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. General DAVIS has written a letter, giving the facts of this matter, in which he says:

"In all conversations and letters I was invariably silent on the subject of my nomination on the same ticket with Mr. A. J. HAMILTON. Without regard to other objections, the personal relations of Mr. HAMILTON and myself, since last Winter, had made it impossible that we could together be on the same ticket. But of course, though I would have had to decline for myself, I would have sustained his nomination for Governor had he received and accepted it from the Republican Party. It is obvious that, having this determination, my only course, when these propositions were made, was to keep silent. If I had said beforehand, in so many words, that I would not accept the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, my friends and supporters might have taken it as a hint that they were to insist on the place of Governor for me, and thus my influence (if any) toward harmony would have been neutralized. In the result, it was soon apparent on the meeting of the Convention that, in the minds of the great majority of delegates, Mr. HAMILTON had voluntarily placed himself out of the pale of the Republican Party, and I don't think his nomination was seriously discussed for any office."

LOCAL POLITICS.

National Union League—Meeting at the St. Nicholas.

A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Governor GEARY telegraphed that it was impossible for him to be present, and First Vice-President GODDARD, of Brooklyn, presided. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were Dr. A. G. Mackey, of Charleston, S. C.; Thomas R. Rich, of Baltimore, Md.; S. F. Gwinner, of Philadelphia; and Messrs. Van Cott, McWaters, Beers, Alexander and Green, of New-York; V. Dell, of Arkansas, and others. The National Secretary, Mr. Thomas G. Baker, made a verbal report of the state of the Councils throughout the Union. Measures were adopted to aid the cause in Texas and Mississippi. Some discussion took place with regard to the action of the Administration in removing Republicans from office in various parts of the country and appointing Democrats in their places. Considerable bitterness of feeling was manifested in reference to this subject, and, on motion, a Committee was appointed to go to Washington and have an interview with the President in relation to the matter. The Committee adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the first week in August.

Irish Republicans of Brooklyn.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Irish Republican Association of Brooklyn was held last evening at Hibernia House, Hicks, near Luquer-street, PATRICK D. O'SULLIVAN, President, in the chair, and A. J. SPENCER, Secretary. Mr. MOSES PLATE, a prominent Republican of South Brooklyn, was the speaker of the evening. He spoke earnestly and eloquently in advocacy of the principles of the Irish Republicans, and concluded his remarks by proposing three cheers for the first Irish Republican Convention held in the United States, which were given with a zeal. General J. O'NEIL presented a series of resolutions, indorsing the Chicago Convention and its proceedings, the Administration of General GRANT, and the financial policy of Hon. Mr. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury; also favoring the appointment of a Committee to wait upon Mr. M. H. GRINNELL, and urge the removal of obnoxious and bad men who are now in the Custom-house from this City. At a late hour the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A large meeting of the above-named organization was held last evening at headquarters, Spring-street House, ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President, in the chair. The Executive Committee reported in favor of the members proposed at the last meeting of the organization, and they were ordered to be enrolled. A large number of new members were proposed, and their names were referred to the Executive Committee, to report thereon at the next meeting. Mr. A. BLEAKLEY, Jr., proposed the following resolution:

Whereas, It is understood that measures of conciliation have been or are about to be effected between the various Republican organizations of this district; therefore, it is

Resolved, That such measures of peace and harmony have our warmest approval, and we call upon those appointed to act in this matter to report to this Association at its next meeting for its final and decisive action, because we remember the importance of the elections this coming Fall.

The President reported that he had received information that the Republican Party were in a fair way to become united, and he believed that before the coming campaign all differences would be healed, and that the united action of the party would secure for them success.

The resolution was carried by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned.

Political Items.

Some of the Walker papers in Virginia suggest that Dr. ALEXANDER SHARPE, the President's brother-in-law, formerly postmaster of Richmond, and now Marshal of the District of Columbia, be elected one of the United States Senators.

The temperance people of New-Hampshire have decided to hold a State Convention the coming Fall, and will advocate the putting up of separate city, town and county tickets. It is quite probable that they will nominate an independent candidate for Governor.

The Bath (Me.) *Times*, a Radical temperance paper, says, NEAL DOW, WOODBURY DAVIS, JOHN J. PERRY, NELSON DINGLEY, Rev. E. W. JACKSON and many other leading temperance men in the State, are opposed to the separate party movement.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that if Hon. LEWIS DENT accepts a nomination for Governor of Mississippi, it will be on the explicit condition that the party putting him forward shall indorse reconstruction, the Chicago platform of 1868, and the Administration of President GRANT.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says that General HANCOCK's friends have ascertained, on consultation with leading politicians, that Pennsylvania has been so manipulated as to insure the nomination for Governor of General GEORGE W. CASS, President of the through line of railroad from Pittsburg to Chicago, and that although Mr. CASS is a tried and true Democrat, and very popular in the State, it is felt that this action leaves the result of the election in doubt.

The New-Hampshire House of Representatives has appointed a committee to investigate charges of corruption made against some of the members. Such committees are fast getting to be included in the regular order of business, apparently.

A new political organization is being formed in Boston, to oppose prohibitory legislation. It calls itself the Union Republican State Central League.

The Boston *Herald*, a Democratic paper, nominates Ex-Minister CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for Governor of Massachusetts.

Washington correspondents of Western papers are giving long accounts, on the authority of "a prominent national politician who figured extensively about a year ago as a Chase man," of the progress of a movement to secure the nomination of Secretary BOUTWELL for the Presidency in 1872.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is again writing about New-England sectionalism, and now recommends the consolidation of the Eastern States, for the purpose of Senatorial representation at least, into two districts or States.

Some of the foreign-born citizens of California complain that W. T. WALLACE, one of the Democratic candidates for Supreme Judge, was a conspicuous Know Nothing in the days when none but Americans were to be put on guard.

The Boston *Post* calls upon the State Constable to execute the Liquor law faithfully, vigorously and impartially, to discover if it contains that secret virtue which its authors claim for it, and to make up a last judgment on a matter in which individual freedom and the public peace are involved.

The California Democratic State Central Committee has organized by the choice of J. P. HOGE, as President; THOMAS N. CAZNEAU, Secretary; FRANKLIN LAWTON, Assistant Secretary; J. H. BAIRD, Treasurer, and J. H. HARDY, Chairman of Executive Committee.

Senator SPRAGUE made one of his peculiar speeches at a Masonic celebration in Scituate on Monday. He spoke as usual about the Rhode Island Regiments, Governor BURNSIDE, capital, labor, the public debt, &c., &c., and closed with condemning Mr. COLFAX's recent speech in Providence "in the interest of the Powers" Mr. SPRAGUE condemns.

THE INDIANS.

The Moqui Indians—Their Customs—The Apaches—How a Lasting Peace Can be Effected—Dispatch From an Indian Agent.

The Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission received the following dispatch from Mr. VINCENT COLYER yesterday morning:

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, July 7.

Edward Cromwell, Esq., No. 126 Broad-street:

I arrived here to-day. The Moqui Indians are an industrious, intelligent and self-supporting tribe of Pueblos, numbering about 5,000. They have seen but very few white men, being rarely visited by Americans. Their villages are about one hundred miles west of Fort Wingate and is easily approached by a good trail. They live in stone houses, neatly plastered, from one to three stories high, built on the top of high rocky bluffs and capable of easy defence against attacks. They manufacture pottery, woolen blankets and dresses, raise corn, beans, peaches, &c., and have large flocks of goats and sheep. They received us with cheers and hospitality, entertained us and fed our animals. They ask for teachers and schools, and tools with which to till the soil, for which they are willing to pay in corn, wool, &c. They are within a few days' walk of Prescott, Arizona, where the people are now paying $18 in gold, the sack, for flour. The Cogatree Apaches Chiefs arranged with the chiefs of the Navajos for a council at Ajo Colorado, Arizona, on the 5th of July, to come in and settle peaceably on or near their reservation. As no officer of our Government could conveniently attend the meeting I offered to go, but General GETTY replied that it would, in his opinion, be attended with so much personal danger that a larger escort would be required than he could well afford to give, and he understood the chiefs would come to Santa Fe. I think a lasting peace could now be arranged with the Apaches. Quite a large party of Utes have been out on the Plains hunting buffalo. They got into a fight with the Comanches, and were whipped, losing three or four warriors. They arrived home at Madwells on the 1st of July. A report reached here to-day from Denver that a party of 300 Utes had gone out on a similar expedition. Whether the same referred to the above or not I do not know. The late depredations on the Plains were committed by remnants of tribes. The bulk of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, whom Generals SHERIDAN and CUSTER encountered last Winter, have gone to their reservations. I don't believe we shall have another Indian war. Friend HOAG and the Quakers are hard at work in their department, and will soon have things better than they ever were.

(Signed,) VINCENT COLYER.

The Drowning of Rev. Henry Giles' Daughter.

From the Bangor (Maine) Whig, July 7.

A sad affair occurred at Bucksport on Saturday, by which one young lady was drowned and two others narrowly escaped the same fate. It seems that a young gentleman, in company with three ladies—Miss NORA GILES, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of 18, daughter of Rev. HENRY GILES, the well-known lecturer and writer, her sister and Miss BLODGETT—were out sailing in a sailboat, and at the time of the accident were about two miles below Bucksport, in the Narrows. A vessel being bound up, they undertook to run under her stern and take a tow, when the boat's mast struck a davit, she was overturned, and all thrown into the water. As Miss NORA GILES appeared to be keeping afloat, the gentleman paid attention to keeping her sister, who is an invalid, and Miss BLODGETT above water until assistance could reach them. Meanwhile Miss GILES had floated off to some distance, when the gentleman saw to his dismay that she was sinking. Leaving the others he hastened to her assistance, but she sank before he reached her, and though he dove after her he did not find her, and her body had not been recovered at the time of our latest information. Miss GILES was greatly beloved by all who knew her for her accomplishments and loveliness, and her sad and sudden death brings sorrow to many hearts.

INTERESTING ARMY REUNION.

Army and Navy of the Gulf Society—Reunion and Banquet at Long Branch.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Thursday, July 8, 1869.

The association of officers formerly connected with the Army and Navy of the Gulf met at the Astor House this morning, at 11 o'clock, Admiral FARRAGUT presiding, and Colonel GRANVILLE P. HAWES acting as Secretary. There were over 200 officers present, who loudly cheered the Admiral as he took his seat. The minutes of the previous meeting were read; and after the transaction of some routine business, it was decided that the meeting should then adjourn, and reassemble at 1 o'clock for the purpose of proceeding to this place, where it had been previously arranged that the first annual meeting of the Association should be held, the occasion being the anniversary of the capture of Port Hudson.

At 1 o'clock the Association met again at the Astor House, and marched thence in procession to the Long Branch boat at the foot of Duane-street. They departed from the pier about 1:30, amid the cheers of many bystanders and the music of a fine band.

The Society had its grand banquet at the Stetson House to-night. Admiral FARRAGUT presided. The toasts and speeches were as follows:

1. *The President of the United States.*

Drunk with all the honors, the band playing "Hail to the Chief."

2. *The United Service.*

Responded to for the army by Lieutenant-General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, and for the navy by Admiral BAILEY.

3. *The Army and the Press.*

Responded to by Colonel GOUVERNEUR CARR.

4. *Our Sister Societies.*

Responded to by General H. G. WRIGHT, of the Army of the Potomac.

5. *The Results of the War—Universal Liberty and Perpetual Union.*

Responded to by General HORACE BINNEY SARGENT.

6. *The East and the West—together they opened the Mississippi and severed the main artery of the rebellion.*

Responded to by Governor THOMAS, of Vermont.

7. *The Volunteer Soldiers.*

Responded to by General BIRGE.

During the evening speeches were made by General DUNCAN S. WALKER, General JAMES BOWEN, Major ROBERT WILKINSON, Colonel GRANVILLE P. HAWES, and many others.

The banquet was a grand affair, and reflected great credit on the STETSONS.

Prior to the feast an oration, prepared for the occasion by Major-General WM. H. EMORY, who, having recently been ordered to the West, was unable to be present, was read by General DUNCAN S. WALKER, formerly General EMORY's Adjutant-General. An appropriate poem, by Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE, was also read. Both were received with hearty applause.

To-morrow at 10 A. M., the members of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Department of the Gulf hold a business meeting at the Stetson House, where in the evening the proprietors will give a grand ball in their honor.

There are over 150 officers present at the reunion, and it is a grand success.

General Blair's Speech—His Remarks Hissed—He is Called to Order by Admiral Farragut.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Thursday, July 8.

At the dinner to-night General F. P. BLAIR was called on to speak. Having spoken in behalf of "Stonewall" JACKSON and the Southerners during the war, he was loudly hissed, and a serious disturbance occurred between Mr. BLAIR and the members, the latter insisting upon his being called to order. Admiral FARRAGUT called General BLAIR to order, amid the hisses and groans of the members of the Army of the Gulf. Bad feelings prevail against General BLAIR at present.

A Fierce Fight Between Two Women—One of Them Killed and the Other Seriously Injured.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Press, July 5.

Within seven miles of Dresden, in Weakly County, Tenn., lives an extensive planter named GOBERT. He has one son, a lad of about twenty, with long flaxen hair and cowhide boots. GOBERT employs several colored people to work his land. Among those employed were two yellowish girls, of rather prepossessing appearance. Young GOBERT became familiar with both, to whom he gave slight tokens of his peculiar regard, from time to time, but managed to keep each in the dark with regard to his intercourse with the other until last week. An accident led to a full knowledge of his faithlessness, and both girls became violently enraged, not so much, however, against the betrayer as against each other. At first they had a slight fight, some hair was torn up by the roots and cuts about the face given on both sides, but the young gallant parted them before any serious damage was done. The fire of jealousy however raged in the bosoms of the two girls to such an extent that they silently and mutually resolved each to be the death of the other. On Friday, when the family had gone to Dresden to do business, the girls met in the yard, one an out-door and the other an in-door servant. Both were armed with heavy sticks. The battle began at once. According to the testimony of the surviving lady the contest lasted fifteen minutes, during which they frequently clinched, knocked each other down, rolled over, bit and scratched terrifically. Sometimes the sticks would be dropped for fisticuffing and presently resumed again. The surviver, JANE, has an arm broken, an ear bit off, half her hair gone, and four or five contusions about the head and shoulders, and a face scratched all over. The other girl, KATE, up to the moment of receiving the fatal stroke, appeared to have the best of the fight, as she bears no evidence of rough handling, save a blackened eye and the loss of two front teeth, which were rammed down her throat by the point of the enemy's stick. Immediately that JANE's arm was broken at the elbow, she grasped her stick in the left hand, and, getting a clear and open stroke, swung her weapon round, and came home on KATE's neck with such force that the girl dropped down, and never uttered a cry nor moved a limb—her neck was broken.

JANE took to flight at once, and keeping in the woods as much as possible, did not stop until she fell exhausted, about seven miles from the scene of conflict, near WESTLEY's farm-house, where she was picked up by a colored employé of the latter establishment. When the family came home they found KATE cold and stiff in the yard where the fight took place, with every indication of a fearful battle having been fought. The Amazonian duelist was brought to Dresden, where she confessed the whole thing. Young GOBERT has been put under arrest. The girl is in charge of a physician, who says that her injuries may prove mortal.

The San Francisco Aerial Steam Carriage.

From the San Francisco News Letter, June 26.

The problem of aerial navigation is solved. Within a year we shall travel habitually to New-York, Europe and China by aerial carriages. The trial trips of the model steam carriage, at Shell Mound Park, have been entirely and completely successful—exceeding the most sanguine anticipations or hopes of the builders. The power of the propellers was greater, and the resistance of the atmosphere less than were estimated, and the speed attained was proportionately greater. Protected by its patent rights, we believe that the Aerial Steam Navigation Company of California and its grantees will speedily constitute the most gigantic single incorporation interest in the United States—overshadowing the railroad, steamship or telegraph combinations. The thing is done; fully, finally and completely done. Within four weeks the first aerial steam carriage, capable of conveying six persons, and propelled at a rate exceeding the minimum speed of thirty miles an hour, will wing its flight over the Sierra Nevada on its way to New-York and other remote parts

CO-OPERATION.

Industrial Partnerships Between Employers and Employed in England—What Has Been Accomplished in Them—The Success of Co-operative Stores.

Some one has somewhere said that in France "coöperation was the child of the heretic—Socialism, but reared in the tenets of the orthodox faith—Political Economy." In England, however, it has had a paternity somewhat less suspicious, though perhaps equally detested, for there the trades unions may fairly be considered as producing or preparing coöperation and industrial partnership. In fact, under the ambitious and prodigious preparations of labor reform, its confederation against capital over the civilized world, and the probability of capital equally uniting against labor, the only close of the tremendous struggle which shall not be disastrous seems to be in some form of peaceful union of capital and labor.

Our remarkable failures in America in coöperation should not too much discourage us. Democracy had as many failures before it established the American Republic. The success of similar experiments in partnership coöperation in England and France, after repeated failures, shows what the laboring class are capable of accomplishing, after some preliminary training. It is evident that the relations of the two great classes in production in this country—employers and employed—are becoming yearly worse, and it is therefore most important to show what can be done in promoting a union of their interests. It is to be hoped that we shall not have the experience of the tyranny and unreason of trades unions which Great Britain has endured, and that coöperation here may precede that disagreeable stage of progress. To promote this desirable end, we will gather from the latest authorities what has been accomplished in "industrial partnerships" between employers and workmen in England.

The most marked instance is that of a celebrated coal mining firm, (mentioned in Mr. THORNTON's valuable book on "Labor.") This was the "Messrs. HENRY BRIGGS, SON & Company, owners of the Whitwood, Haigh Moor and Methley Collieries, near Normanton, in Yorkshire, of which the original members of the firm appear to have undertaken the management in or about 1852. During the next twelve years nothing could be more unsatisfactory than Messrs. BRIGGS' relations with their men. 'As bad as it could be would be about the mark,' was the reply of one of the latter, when asked what used to be the state of their mutual feelings. Once, when party spirit ran particularly high, Mr. BRIGGS (senior) was served with an anonymous notice that he and his son should be shot within the fortnight. The letter concluded with a Scriptural allusion: 'My nife is sharp, but my bulits is sharer than my nife, and if i can, i will by ——; if it be at noonday you shall have the arra, if it be in your charit like old Abe.' By 'old Abe' be it understood, King AHAB, not poor President LINCOLN, was meant. The Samaritan despot was not the worst similitude found for Mr. BRIGGS. 'I believe,' confesses one of the pitmen who has since seen reason to modify materially his former opinion of his master—'I believe I said he would be the devil if he only had horns.' Another time the same sentiment was expressed in an amplified form, and without any qualification, thus: 'All coal masters is devils, and BRIGGS is the prince of devils.' At that time the miners were continually striking work. In 1853, they were 'out' for five months, and again in 1858, for thirty-five weeks; but it must be admitted that in both these instances their conduct was apparently justified by the result, for on the first occasion they got an advance of thirty per cent., which it is quite clear they would not have got without striking, and in the other they prevented a threatened reduction of fifteen per cent. from going beyond seven and a half. In general, however, very frivolous pretexts sufficed them. Once they stopped work for six weeks because required to separate the large coal from the small, and again in the following year for twenty weeks, because desired to riddle the coal underground. This riddling would, no doubt, have given them some additional trouble, and besides, as has been gravely urged in their excuse, the noise made by it might have disturbed the habitual quiet of the pit, and so have prevented any indication of cracking in the roof from being heard. But the real objection to it seems to have been that it was an innovation, the colliers being in the habit of threatening to 'set down,' as they termed it, any employer who ventured to make a change in the customary mode of working, or otherwise to interfere with their trade regulations. Almost more annoying than the prolonged strikes were the shorter stoppages that were always taking place in the intervals between them. Scarcely a week was suffered to pass without the men leaving their work on some childish pretext or other. Sometimes it would be because they fancied the coals were not properly weighed. Though they had appointed their own check-weigher, they would not trust his weighing, but suspected him of understating the quantities they were to be paid for. Often, for no better cause than that some man, complained of the day before for not properly filling his corf, would come on the bank and say: 'Now, lads, I have had a corf stopped yesterday;' whereupon it would be put to the vote whether they should have a play-day or not, and generally carried in the affirmative. 'Any lad, almost by holding up his hand, could make a play-day.' Or it might be that all the men would go off in a body to hear a lecturer declaim against coal-kings and tyrants. And what was play to the men was almost death to the masters, who, though productive operations were at a stand-still, were not the less obliged to keep all the pumping-engines and laborers employed in preventing the passages from getting out of order. According to Messrs. BRIGGS' calculation, for every holiday their men took they were themselves from £120 to £150 out of pocket. Nor did the men content themselves with striking in a merely negative sense. The Police had repeatedly to be called in to protect non-Unionists from violence. A block of cottages was shown at Whitworth, the windows of which it had been found necessary to barricade, for the protection of the 'black sheep' penned in them during a turnout, on whom, in spite of every precaution, an assault was made of so riotous a character that, for their share in it, several of the ringleaders were prosecuted at the Assizes, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment."

To remedy this unfortunate state of things, the Messrs. BRIGGS resolved to attempt to give their workmen an interest in their enterprise. They accordingly changed their business to a joint-stock company, retaining two-thirds of the shares in their own hands and offering the remaining one-third at $50 a share to the public, and especially to their own employes. At the same time, they pledged themselves to divide, each year, half the profits above 10 per cent. on the capital invested among the employes in a percentage on their respective earnings. This wise experiment proved a magnificent success. It commenced on July 1, 1865. At the end of the first year, the total of profits proved to be 14 per cent. of which the shareholders took twelve, and the workpeople two per cent.; in the second year, sixteen per cent.; in the third year the shareholders got seventeen per cent. and the workmen three and a half. The totals of the workpeople's percentages were £1,800, £2,700, and £3,150. The largest bonus the first year to one miner was over $54; in the third year, $87. "Formerly, the men could not be depended upon for working two days consecutively, but in the three last years not more than half a dozen play-days have been taken, and not one in the last year of the three. Once the men had arranged to have a holiday for the purpose of attending a public meeting in which they were interested, when a large order for coal arrived, accompanied by an intimation that it must be executed on that particular day or not at all. Thereupon, though with considerable hesitation, the manager ventured to represent to the men the importance of their giving up their intended holiday. Formerly the mere circumstance of the manager's particularly wanting a thing done, would have been a sufficient reason with the men for not doing it, so habitual was the notion with them that what was good for their masters must be bad for them; but on this occasion they at once consented to do as they were asked. Another time some forty of them were directed to remove for a month from one pit to another, in order to do some work of a sort to which they were not accustomed, and in which they would not be able to earn their usual wages. They did not at all like going, and in the olden days would have refused point-blank; but now, after being reasoned with, and having had the necessity of the thing explained, all except two or three went without further ado. On a third occasion, the price of coal having fallen, notice was given that wages likewise would be reduced. The men who, some months before, had had their wages raised because the price of coal had risen, now that circumstances had changed, submitted without remonstrance. On a fourth, the men at one of the collieries having demanded an advance without any of the usual pretexts for such a proceeding, the question was referred by the directors to the men at the other pits, who unanimously pronounced the claim unreasonable, and recommended that those who had made it should be left to strike, if they thought fit, rather than have their application complied with. Formerly, men who had a piece of rail to put in, were known to break a rail in two in order to get the right length, and, if they got the wrong length, then to bury the pieces in the dirt and break another new one. Nothing of the kind occurs now. Every one understands that the value of every bit of iron or timber wasted, is so much deducted from the bonus fund. A new rector coming to Normanton, noticed immediately the great difference between Messrs. BRIGGS' men and those of another firm living in rows of houses immediately adjoining—how much steadier and better the former were. What the rector observed every passer-by might infer, from the great difference in the appearance inside and out of the two sets of dwellings. Bonuses are paid in lump sums at the end of each year. After the first payment three men spent their bonuses in drink, but they are the only three out of nearly a thousand who have been known to do so, and the ignominious expulsion of these three took place amid the acclamations of all those of their companions, a score or two in number, who happened to be within hearing when the sentence was pronounced. Money which the men would formerly have spent on liquor they now spend on the education of their children, the number of whom at school has of late greatly increased, or in the purchase of additional articles of furniture, among which a cottage piano quite commonly figures. An immense change has taken place in their manner to their employers. 'They used to shout to us,' say the latter, 'now they speak.' What the manner used to be, those who used to witness and endure it are best able to say. To what it is, others may testify. Whoever has, like myself, gone with Mr. ARCHIBALD BRIGGS over one of the collieries, down the pit, through the yard, and into the cottages, and has noticed how heartily 'Mr. ARCHIE' is greeted by all he meets, can need no further proof that he and they are on the best of terms. 'Our village,' says Mr. CURRER BRIGGS, 'has been transformed from a hot-bed of strife and ill-feeling between employers and employed into a model of peace and good-will.' Whoever has lately been on the spot can vouch for the accuracy of the latter part of this description."

On the first year, only 809 out of 900 workmen even got the penny books, to qualify them to receive a bonus. Last year, 1,195 out 1,200 received bonus. One remarkable source of profit to the Messrs. BRIGGS, in this arrangement, has been the check it has put on wastefulness. The miners overlook one another, and rebuke sharply those who are wasting, or who are working poorly. "According to evidence given by one of themselves, it is quite a common thing now for a man in passing through the yard, if he meet with a bolt or a large nail, to pick it up and say, 'this is so much bonus saved.' And the same with the men in the bottom. They will sometimes get out a prop that is rather difficult to get out, and might have been left under other circumstances, and then they will turn over the expression, 'that is so much saved toward bonus.'"

So successful has this experiment been that it has been imitated by various trades; among them the well-known news agents W. H. SMITH & SON, of the Strand, and JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS, the celebrated carpet manufacturers of Halifax. In the latter Company about 10,000 shares, or $500,000 of capital are held by their own employes. Both employers and employed have acquired wealth by the new arrangement, which loaned the capital for the future shares at five per cent. interest, payable out of the future profits on those shares, on condition that all profits above five per cent. should be applied toward the purchase of the shares, until they were fully paid for. The progress of the concern under this partnership has been prodigious, mainly owing, it is believed, to the increased interest of each employe in the business of the company; the theory of all these experiments being, that laborers may, by the conditional promise of extra remuneration, be stimulated to extra exertion or greater carefulness, so that the increase of product from their labor will more than balance the increased outlay of the employer.

Coöperative labor is labor for both employer and employed, and is naturally done better, more faithfully and economically. It is labor, too, with the prospect of better pay, and therefore should be more efficient. Every workman is then to a certain degree a partner, and takes something of a partner's care in superintending the others. He does not waste so much, because his waste diminishes his own reward. Half the disputes between employers and employed would be put an end to by this system, for their interests would be much more identical than before.

It is manifest that this form of coöperation can only be applied to those branches of business where the cost of labor is the principal part of the cost of production: such as coal mining, or the manufacture of cheap products. Mr. THORNTON has distinguished it from ordinary coöperation of laborers together, where each has a share of profits, by the name "Industrial Partnership."

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

It is a remarkable proof of the training in business habits and in working together of British laboring men that this experiment, which has so sadly failed in the United States, has been a marked success in Great Britain. It has often been urged that the success of the English coöperative stores is due mainly to the business ability of a few of the laborers, who have in fact given their services to these associations at a rate much below the market value. But the statistics and facts presented by Mr. THORNTON and others show that this is not at all the case, but that very generally among the laboring class, individuals can be found and trained to be good salesmen and managers of stores.

The history of the "Rochdale Pioneers," the first grand experiment in coöperative buying and selling, has been often told, but it will be interesting to note its growth and success. In 1844, they had twenty-eight members and a fund of $140; in 1845, they had increased to seventy-four members, with a fund of $900, a business of $3,550, and a profit at the end of the year of $110. In 1867, this humble association had grown to the immense proportions of 6,823 members, with a fund of over $640,000, a business of $1,494,000, and annual profits of more than $208,000. In 1847, linen and woolen drapery were added to the original grocery and drapery business; in 1850, a butcher's shop; in 1852, shoemaking, clog-making and tailoring were commenced; then coal dealing, and in 1867 a bakery was established. "Operatives and others, who had just received their wages, are described as coming in swarms to the stores, either in person or by deputy, and clustering like bees at favorite counters. The grocery and general store would be as full as it could hold of members and their wives and children, laying in next week's stock of flour, potatoes, rice, sugar and butter, while others were chatting outside, waiting their turn to go in. In the draper's shop there would seldom be less than nine or ten women selecting what they required, and, in the butcher's, three assistants would have as much as they could do to attend to the constant succession of applicants for the chief material of next day's dinner. The news-room and library would be crowded with men and youths reading the newspapers and magazines, or exchanging and renewing books; and by 11 o'clock, when the premises were closed, between £400 and £500 would have been taken during the day, and the librarian would have given out about two hundred volumes. A description like this would no longer be strictly accurate, for though the number of customers is greater now than ever, the enlarged accommodation provided affords ample room and verge enough for all. Ten branch stores, each with its own news-room attached, have been opened in different parts of the town and its neighborhood, for the convenience of families living at a distance from Toad-lane, in which thoroughfare, moreover, the main business was last year removed from its primitive domicile to a new central store, erected at an expense of £12,000. Of this its founders justly boast as being, after the old parish church and the unfinished town hall, the most imposing structure in their somewhat unromantic town. It is of stone, four stories high, and proportionately wide, with three tiers of pointed windows over the square-headed basement range. Within, besides spacious grocery and drapery shops—in the former of which might be seen every night about a dozen women, ranged en queue, like passengers in a railway booking office, waiting to be served with butter—are an immense assembly room, a board room furnished in a style with which Indian councilors or Bank of England directors might be well content, a news-room provided with most English reviews and magazines and with most of the metropolitan and local newspapers, and a library which bids fair to rival, some of these days, that of the most literary of London clubs. It possesses already 6,000 volumes, and the Educational Committee, who have charge of it, have at their disposal, for the purchase of books and other purposes, two and a half per cent. of the net profits of the Society—a percentage at present exceeding £1,000 a year. Besides the new central store, two other houses in Toad-lane are the freehold property of the Society. So also, I believe, are several of the branch stores, and so certainly are a number of cottages which they have built, or are building, on pieces of land belonging to them in different situations. And besides the real property wholly theirs, they have large shares in that of the Rochdale Flour Mill Society, and that of the Rochdale Coöperative Manufacturing Society, two offshoots from their own body, of whom the former possess a corn mill and malt kilns, constructed at an expense of £20,000, and the latter, a cotton mill that cost them at least £50,000. So has the germ, deposited only five and twenty years ago in the 'owd weaver's shop,' already increased and multiplied. Such are the sheaves over which those, who then went forth weeping, bearing precious seed, are now, with good cause, rejoicing."

In 1867 the whole number of coöperative stores registered in England and Wales was 577, with 171,897 members, possessing an aggregate capital of more than $7,350,000, doing business to the amount of more than $30,000,000, and realizing a net annual profit of more than $2,000,000. They are mainly grocers; some, however, are provision dealers, drapers, tailors, hatters, butchers and bakers. A few are corn dealers, one or two are coal dealers, only one is a tobacco seller, and at but one is beer sold. With 207 societies in 1867, the profits on a business of about $570,000 were about 20 per cent.; with the Rochdale Pioneers, the profits for a number of years have been over thirty per cent.; and of the whole 577 societies the average annual profit is nearly twenty-seven per cent. This certainly is a striking success, and is probably not surpassed by the average profits of an equal number of groceries managed for private interest. They all buy at wholesale and pay ready money; thus securing everything at a low rate. They sell for cash alone, and so have no bad debts, and turn over their money continually. They are not obliged to advertise or to use agents to secure custom, as they have a large body of customers assured in the members. At Rochdale, whenever any one, whether a member or not, purchases an article he receives a tin ticket denoting the sum he has paid.

At the end of every quarter the profits, after certain deductions, are divided among the ticket-holders.

This is proved to have more influence and a better one on the laboring man than merely selling to him at a lower rate. His dividend is usually put by for savings, and produces more impression on his mind than low prices. Under this provident system the purchasing power of the laborer's wages is greatly increased; he saves the profits of the middlemen; he perhaps makes greater profit than the latter, because of possessing the use of larger capital; he buys good and unadulterated articles and at fair measure; he is led into saving and prompt habits, because he must pay cash; and he is preserved from the temptation of those dangerous "institutions" to laboring men—the liquor-groceries, where long credits are given and many "drinks" must be taken. He is constantly impelled to saving and temperance, for the purpose of purchasing a share in these associations. By leaving untouched some of his quarterly dividends, and adding to them, he soon becomes a shareholder. An old woman in the Rochdale store, was advised to draw out her money, as it was going to break. "Well, let it break," she replied, "I have only paid in one shilling and I have there £50 now." Such instances are not uncommon.

No better and more practical means for improving the condition of the laboring class, was ever devised than coöperative stores.

C. L. B.

JUNE 14, 1869.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Arrival and Enthusiastic Reception in Sacramento.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, July 1.

Contrary to previous announcement as to the day of their coming, WILLIAM H. SEWARD and party arrived in the city yesterday. When the fact that he was on the train became known, flags were thrown to the breeze in his honor from scores of flagstaffs, and all necessary arrangements were made to fittingly receive him. At 1 o'clock the *Union Boy*, under command of Captain SIDDONS, fired a salute of thirteen guns as a reminder to the citizens, and in a few moments the depot was thronged with people, and the streets in the immediate vicinity were also crowded.

Promptly on time, the train, drawn by the locomotive *Excelsior*, appeared in sight, and the *Union Boy* commenced a thunderous welcome of thirty-seven guns. The crowd became excited with anticipation, and began to surge about in a manner distressing to people who dislike being semi-crushed. Finally a grand rush was made for the last car of the train, in which it had been ascertained the distinguished visitor was seated, and welcoming cheers were given when he was caught sight of. In response, he bowed his acknowledgments from a window of the car.

By this time the Reception Committee, appointed by the General Committee of citizens—Governor HAIGHT, Ex-Governor BIGLER, and Mayor SWIFT—had succeeded in making their way to the car, where Governor HAIGHT, in a few appropriate remarks, extended to Governor SEWARD, on behalf of Sacramento, a cordial welcome. After a few minutes spent in conversation with members of the Committee and other gentlemen, the party left the car, and the guests were escorted to carriages in waiting. On emerging from the car Mr. SEWARD was greeted with hearty and oft-repeated cheers, and was cheered while en route for the Orleans Hotel, where accommodations had been provided for him.

In the first carriage, which was escorted by the crew of the gun *Union Boy*, were seated WM. H. SEWARD, F. W. SEWARD and wife, and Governor HAIGHT. In the second carriage, CHARLES L. WILSON (editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Daily Journal*) and wife, Mrs. C. W. FARRAR and General A. REDINGTON. In the third carriage, ABIJAH FITCH, of Auburn, Ex-Governor BIGLER, Mayor SWIFT and Rev. WM. H. HILL.

At 2:30 o'clock Governor SEWARD and party were invited to partake of an elegant collation, given by citizens of Sacramento at the Orleans Hotel. About a hundred sat down at the tables, presided over by Governor HAIGHT. After due discussion of the viands, and lively popping of corks for an hour, Governor HAIGHT rose and made a brief and appropriate welcoming speech to the distinguished guest, closing with a reference to the fact that his own father was many years ago in professional relations with Governor SEWARD as a lawyer in Western New-York.

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR SEWARD.

In reply to Governor HAIGHT's greeting as a friend of the nation and a friend of California, Governor SEWARD rose and addressed the assembly:

"Fellow citizens of the United States and fellow citizens of California:

"Lives there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land.'"

He referred to our country as one especially calculated to awaken this sentiment, and said that his motive for coming hither was to see for himself, his native land, the whole of it, from New-York to Alaska. He had been recommended to remain quiet at his home in Auburn, but who that had seen his country expand from the banks of the Missouri to the shores of the Pacific, could be content to die without seeing its most remote confines? He came not to see us, not to ask any favors, or to receive any. He was now, as he had ever been, independent. Who had a better right? Acknowledging with courtesy the attention shown him, he received it on one condition. He had in early life placed before him as a thing to be studied and attained unto, how to make a speech. He flattered himself that in times past he had succeeded in making a few. Now his ambition was the contrary—how not to make a speech. He would not now make one, and had made none. I have come to you—among you. If you are for the country and the whole country to its uttermost borders, I am with you in that. If you are for preserving what we have and adding to it whatever may be properly annexed, I am with you. But, if there are any who are not for adding whatever God has designed to be part and parcel of the republic, I am not with them.

REMARKS BY GENERAL REDINGTON.

Governor SEWARD having taken his seat, Mayor SWIFT called upon General REDINGTON to welcome the ladies of the party. The General spoke at some length in high eulogy of Governor SEWARD's career, and especially his agency in bringing the irrepressible conflict to a successful and glorious close in the emancipation of four millions of human beings. He also quoted part of SEWARD's speech in the Senate, in favor of the admission of California, and added that California welcomed him to-day. Checking himself at last, the General remarked that he believed he had got quite off the track. He had been asked to welcome the ladies. But his position on the subject of ladies was well understood. They had his heart. After further humorous and hearty words of welcome, General REDINGTON referred to the Pacific Railroad, and to the prophecy made by his vis à vis (Governor BIGLER) in 1854, that it would be built in seventeen years.

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR BIGLER.

This furnished the hint for calling up Governor BIGLER, who stated that his prophecy was made in 1852; and he then went on to eulogize Governor SEWARD as an able statesman and a steadfast and useful friend of California.

REMARKS BY OTHER GENTLEMEN.

Other gentlemen were then called upon—Ex-Governor DOWNEY, COFFROTH and Attorney-General HAMILTON—all of whom spoke in eloquent terms of Governor SEWARD, and were glad, though differing from him in politics, to bear testimony to his great ability and patriotism. General HAMILTON said that in old Whig days in Kentucky, whence he came, WILLIAM H. SEWARD was second only to HENRY CLAY in the hearts of the people of that State, which was the highest compliment they could pay to any man.

Rev. Mr. HILL made some apt allusions to his past acquaintance with Governor SEWARD, whose election for Governor of New-York was aided by a vote of his, which he was not old enough yet to regret, and who in 1840 he had declared would fill any position he might attain with honor. He closed by saying that whatever else Governor Seward might learn of California, he would not have a chance to become acquainted with the cost of living in this State.

RECEPTION OF CITIZENS.

MCCLATCHY now announced that the hour had arrived at which Governor SEWARD had promised to receive his Sacramento friends, and an adjournment was taken to the parlors of the hotel, where a large number of gentlemen and a few ladies had the pleasure of shaking the hand and gaining a closer view of the great statesman.

Governor SEWARD shows the effects of age, of a laborious career, and upon his right cheek is too plainly discernible the ghastly scar of the assassin's knife. His slender form, however, bears well up under the weight of sixty-eight years, and his health seems good. He will remain in the city until to-morrow afternoon, when he takes the boat to San Francisco, there to receive another ovation from Californians, than whom, as COFFROTH well remarked, none will render him a warmer, heartier greeting.

Fall of a Crowded Bridge in Illinois—A Large Number of Persons Injured.

From the Chicago Journal.

ELGIN, Ill., Monday, July 5.

The east span of the Truesdall iron bridge, sixty-eight feet in length, which crosses the Fox River at this place, fell to the water's edge at about 10 o'clock this forenoon. The bridge was crowded with people witnessing the tub race, and the span broken contained probably a hundred men, women and children, all of whom went down in inextricable confusion, as did also one span of horses and a lumber wagon. There were thousands of people in the vicinity, and the sight was, indeed, an appalling one. Several persons were dragged from the wreck nearly strangled, and quite a number sustained injuries of a serious character, but at this writing it is believed that no human life was lost. A number of persons rushed into the water, rescuing helpless infants and assisting grown people, several of whom were almost lifeless as they were taken from the water, which at that point is between three and four feet deep.

LATER.—From thirty to fifty persons were more or less injured, among whom are Mr. TOURTELLOTTE, of Elgin, head badly cut; S. BABBITT, of Algonquin, received a deep gash in the head; HARRY PLUMMER, of Elgin, had his shoulder dislocated; J. HORN, of Hanover, severe cut in face; an Elgin man, name not known, badly hurt internally; a little boy named JAMES, arm broken; Dr. WILLIAM PRATT, Elgin, who was near the bridge when it fell, received slight injuries in the face, while several ladies were quite seriously hurt. All are doing well at present, and receiving the best of attention from the citizens.

THE LAW OF WRECKING.

Judge Blatchford's Recent Decision—Some of his Positions Criticised.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent decision of Judge BLATCHFORD in the case of the *Stratton Audley* reflects so severely upon corporations engaged in wrecking services, that I think it is just that certain prejudices and mistakes of law and fact of his Honor should be pointed out, believing that his exact sense of justice will lead him, if shown that his decision does injustice, to relax somewhat of his theory on the next occasion. The decision reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—*Thomas F. Marshall et al. vs. The British Ship Stratton Audley, her Tackle, &c., and her Cargo.*—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel filed by THOMAS F. MARSHALL, master of the steamer *Yankee*, and DAVID A. WOLCOTT, master of the steamer *Rescue*, and the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, a corporation created by the State of New-York, and authorized to engage in the business of wrecking and of assisting vessels in danger and distress, and who were the owners of the said steamers. The libel is filed by the libelants for themselves and the crews of the said steamers, and claims the sum of $[illegible] as a reasonable compensation, by way of salvage or otherwise, for the services of the libelants and of the said crews in removing the ship *Stratton Audley*, a British vessel and her cargo, from off the Romer Shoal, near the entrance to the Lower Bay of the harbor of New-York, where she was aground on the 22d of March, 1869. The answer gives substantially a correct version of the facts of the case as they appear in evidence. The ship was bound from Calcutta to New-York; she took a pilot off Barnegat Light about 6:30 o'clock in the evening of March 21. At 10:45 o'clock at night, while running at the bar at the entrance to the Lower Bay, she encountered a snow-squall, which obscured the coast lights. Her port anchor was then let go, but the chain parted. Her starboard anchor was then dropped. She dragged for some distance with this, until she brought up in [illegible] feet of water. She was 17½ forward and 19½ feet aft. The tide, which was very high, being forced in by an easterly wind, so that low-water was as high as ordinary high-water, fell while the vessel lay in this position, so that there came to be but [illegible] feet of water under her aft, and as there was considerable sea on, she struck bottom occasionally near her stern, and, when she struck, thumped heavily. About 8 o'clock in the morning the *Yankee* came within hail of the ship, and was asked by her master what the charge would be for towing the vessel off. MARSHALL, the master of the *Yankee*, asked in reply how much water the ship drew. The answer from the ship was about twenty feet. MARSHALL asked how much water there was alongside of the ship. The answer was about twenty-one feet. MARSHALL asked if she was not striking. The reply was once in a while. MARSHALL then said he would tow the ship off for $[illegible]. The master of the ship said that was too much, and offered $[illegible]. The *Yankee* then drifted out of hailing distance. She soon came up again to the ship. The master of the ship asked MARSHALL, "How much did you say?" MARSHALL replied $2,000. The master said, "I understood you dollars." "No," said MARSHALL, "I said pounds." It was then agreed that the *Yankee* should render her assistance, and that the amount should be left to arbitration. The *Yankee* then got a hawser to the ship about [illegible] o'clock A. M. The *Rescue* then came up, and aided the *Yankee* in pulling, there being a hawser from the stern of the *Rescue* to the bow of the *Yankee*, and another hawser from the stern of the *Yankee* to the ship. The latter hawser, which belonged to the *Yankee*, and was a new one, eight inches in circumference, parted, and was put in place again with another hawser, which belonged to the ship. The two steamers then pulled until the ship's hawser broke. [illegible] The hawser from the *Rescue* to the *Yankee* parted two or three times. The result was that by the use of hawsers and hawsers alone and the power of the two tugs, the ship was hauled off [illegible] She was towed by the tugs to New-York, arriving there about 4 P. M. She was an iron vessel, and, as far as appears, was not injured or strained. [illegible] It was low water about 10 A. M., and about that time the wind got around to the west or northwest. The answer avers a willingness on the part of the claimants at all times to submit to arbitration the question of the amount to be allowed to the libelants for the services rendered by them, but alleges that the libelants have at all times insisted on submitting their claim to arbitration as one of salvage. The claim is pressed upon the Court by the libelants as one of salvage. The value of the ship and her cargo was $[illegible]. The value of the two steamers at the time was about $[illegible], and the value of the wrecking apparatus and material on board of them was about $[illegible] more. I think on the evidence, that the peril to the ship at and after the time the *Yankee* reached her, has been very much exaggerated by the libelants. So, also, the danger to the steamers [illegible] dinately magnified, in order to enhance the value of the service. But substantial service was rendered to the ship by the two steamers, and for that service a liberal, but, at the same time, a reasonable compensation, must be awarded. The ship was undoubtedly in a condition to be the subject of a salvage service, but on the principles settled by the Circuit Court for this district, in the case of the Coast Wrecking Company *vs.* the *Morning Star*, (June, 1868,) and applied by this Court in the case of the New-York Submarine Company *vs.* the *J. F. Farlan*, (April, 1869,) no salvage compensation can be awarded to any of the libelants. The masters and crews of the steamers were hired on wages by the corporation which owned the steamers, and all the apparatus and material on board of them. They received those wages steadily, whether the steamers were employed or not. [illegible] dependent on the success of the services. In rendering those services, they did not render them directly to the ship, but they rendered them incidentally in the discharge of and as a part of their duty to their employers. When they were hired they were given to understand by the corporation that they should receive only their wages, and that they should have no share otherwise in any earnings of the vessels or of the corporation; and none of them will have any share in anything that may be awarded to the libelants in this case. The masters and crews of the steamers must therefore be wholly left out of the case. The corporation cannot claim as assignee [illegible] of what might otherwise be the claims of its hired servants for salvage; and those servants, having cut themselves off by their contract with the corporation from setting up any claim for salvage in this case, such claim never had any existence so as to be capable of assignment after the fact. Nor can the corporation itself be a salvor. It cannot hire persons on wages and claim salvage for services rendered by those persons. If such a principle were to be admitted, it would have to be extended to individuals, and yet it was never heard that one person could hire another on wages to perform a salvage service to a vessel in distress, and to have no share otherwise in the compensation therefor, and that after such service had been rendered by the latter, the former, who had taken no personal part in it, could claim salvage compensation therefor as such. Yet that is precisely the claim which the libelant corporation in this case is urging when it asks to be paid as if it had been an individual salvor. The main element which the law recognizes and requires as an element in a salvage service is wholly wanting in the case of a corporation. That element is the impulse and stimulus which spurs the individual salvor to manifest boldness and daring and incur risk and peril by the expectation of the large compensation which the law awards in case of success. That element was wholly wanting in this case. The ship and cargo, as a consideration for their liability to pay salvage compensation, were entitled to the exercise of all the energies which individual salvors could put forth impelled by all the hopes of salvage reward which could operate to stimulate those energies. There were no such hopes of salvage reward in this case on the part of the officers and crews of the steamers, and it is at least doubtful, in view of the fact that the *Yankee* failed, through timidity, to reach the ship [illegible] whether the same energies were put forth by those on board of the *Yankee* to reach the ship promptly that would have been manifested if they had been working for themselves and not merely for their employers. The master of the *Yankee* says that he turned back on his first attempt to reach the ship [illegible] and that he abandoned the second attempt because he would not run the risk till daylight. It is very questionable whether wrecking corporations for salvage business, with their employes placed on the footing occupied by those of this corporation, are, on the whole, an advantage to commerce. There is, on the one hand, the benefit of associated capital to a large amount, with well-fitted appliances for the business. But this has had the effect to drive individual salvors out of the business, and the daring and courage and insensibility to danger, nerved by the prospect of large reward, which are manifested constantly by individual salvors, are replaced by the poor substitute of hired labor, which has got nothing to gain by taking risks, and is, therefore, likely to fail to use promptly at critical moments the ample means placed at its disposal. The corporation is entitled to a proper compensation for the use of its two steamers, and of such of the appliances on board of them as were used in the service rendered to this ship. The case must be viewed as one of contract for work and labor, without reference to the value of the ship and her cargo as an element in the measure of compensation. MARSHALL, the master of the *Yankee*, placed it in that position by what passed between him and the master of the ship. [illegible] charge. It is entirely clear on the evidence, that if he had been told that if he had allowed himself to be towed off from where he was by the *Yankee* he would in the end be obliged to pay her owners a compensation of $[illegible] for the service, he would have assumed the risk of remaining there, the wind having already changed to a favorable quarter, until a vessel more moderate in her demand should come to his aid. The master of the ship says that he heard no mention of any price by MARSHALL except $2,000, and that he heard nothing about $[illegible], or about any pounds. The hazard of the steamers, and the property on board of them, whatever it was, is to be taken into view as making the service worth more than if there had been no hazard to them. But the idea that a proportion of cost of maintaining the steamers and property for occasional services and of the current expenses of such corporation while such steamers and property are not employed in the service of this ship, is to be paid by this ship, is wholly inadmissible. In this case the corporation would have had a claim for compensation for the time and services of the steamers in endeavoring to pull the vessel off, even if they had failed. Their compensation must of course be greater because of their success. I wholly reject the testimony of the so-called expert witnesses on both sides who give evidence as to their opinion of the value in money of the services rendered. They proceed on grounds which are unsound, and not in consonance with the views which, as above stated, must govern this case. On the whole evidence, I think $1,500 is ample compensation in this case, and as the claimants before suit was brought offered to pay $2,000 by way of compromise, I allow no costs to the libelant."

I next desire to call your attention to that part of the Captain's protest which covers or is connected with the misfortune to the ship:

"At 6 A. M. sounded in forty fathoms. At 4 P. M. Mr. SULLIVAN, pilot, came on board from pilot-boat No. 12. At 6:30 P. M. Barnegat light bore west, distant 8 miles, when the pilot took charge of the ship; stiff breeze from E. S. E., with a high sea and hazy weather. At 10 P. M. Neversink light bore N. W. by W., distant 18 miles. At 10:45 P. M., while running for the Bar at the entrance of the Lower Bay of New-York, was struck with a severe squall, which obscured the lights. Clewed up all sails, rounded to, and let go the port anchor in eleven fathoms water, veering out sixty fathoms chain, when it parted. Immediately let go the starboard anchor, the ship driving until ninety fathoms of chain were veered out, when she brought up in four and a half fathoms water. Sandy Hook light, bearing S. W. half W. March 22, at 2 A. M., it was blowing very hard, with a high sea. At daylight commenced striking bottom. At 8 A. M. the steam-tugs *Yankee* and *Rescue* came within hail, and after conversing with master, made efforts to assist in towing us from our anchorage. At that time, the tide having fallen, the ship was striking very heavily, making the masts spring and straining the hull. At 2 P. M., after having slipped our starboard anchor with seventy-five fathoms of chain, and after having parted the steaming *Yankee* hawser and also one of the ship's hawsers, succeeded in getting into the fair channel. At 2:30 P. M. entered the Narrows, and at 4 P. M. made fast to Prentice's Wharf, Brooklyn, port of New-York. Sworn to by Adam Smith, master; Robert Barr, mate; David Mann, seaman; John Thomas, seaman."

In addition to the facts shown by the two foregoing documents, it was proved on the trial a fact which, by some strange oversight, the Judge makes no reference to in his decision) that the ship had also lost her starboard anchor. The pilot expressed the opinion that it had been lost during the night of the 22d of March, and it was further proved that a tug subsequently recovered the chain attached to the ship's buoy, but found no anchor held by it, the chain being found parted at fifty fathoms. After its recovery the Captain of the *Audley* refused to go and identify it. This link in the chain of evidence, apparently lost sight of by the Judge, does not weaken the force of his Honor's remark, that the ship was undoubtedly in a condition to be the subject of a salvage service.

By the use of hawsers and hawsers alone, and the power of the two tugs, the ship was hauled off into deep water. But the finding is further, that the hawsers were parted six times in the effort to haul the ship off. Could these hawsers have been broken simply by the power of the tugs in overcoming the inertia of the vessel? What does this really prove? Why, that the vessel was undoubtedly in a condition for a salvage service, for she was most certainly fast on the bottom. And the finding is that she was only moved "as the sea lifted her."

Do these facts present a case of imminent peril, or was it necessary to exaggerate them, to make the matter a clear one for a salvage service?

"The *Audley* is an iron vessel, and, as far as appears, was not injured or strained." The testimony of an expert (ruled out by the Court) was that in the case of an iron vessel it is impossible to ascertain damage done by stranding until she goes upon the docks. And the testimony was that the ship was to be docked when she reached Liverpool, not here, for that might expose the fraud or concealment of the claimants.

His Honor thinks that the danger to the steamers was inordinately magnified to enhance the value of the service. In answer to this, could they have been in much greater danger than was proved, without total loss? Evidence given showed the *Yankee* to have been several times submerged, the *Rescue* very nearly swamped and with three feet of water in her hold, and other tugs at hand, but incapable of rendering assistance on account of the heavy sea. The actual loss to the *Yankee* and *Rescue* exclusive of time lost while repairing, [illegible] was proved at $[illegible]; but admitting that damage done to a vessel while engaged in a salvage service should not be taken into account, (which, according to Mr. PARSONS, the latest writer upon Admiralty law, and an authority of very high rank, is not the rule; see Parsons on Shipping and Admiralty, page [illegible], and authorities cited,) it proves the fact that there must have been some risk, yet neither risk or danger or extraordinary labor on the part of the salvor, are necessary to establish his claim to salvage.

PARSONS says: "We have already said that effective service by steamboats should be particularly encouraged, and it has been held that if a steamtug is kept constantly employed during the Winter on a dangerous station, and at a heavy expense, for the express purpose of rendering salvage and towage service to vessels in distress, her owners are entitled to the full remuneration usually awarded to salvors who peril life and property, though the particular service may not be accompanied by much danger or labor on the part of the tug." (Parsons, S. and Ad., 291 and case cited.)

The learned Judge premises his remarks upon wrecking corporations by citing the case of the *Morning Star*, decided by the United States Circuit Court for this district, June, 1868, and the case of the *J. F. Farlan*, decided by his Honor, April, 1869, and remarks that upon the principle decided by those cases, no salvage can be awarded to the libelant, because they are a corporation.

The case of the *J. F. Farlan* was decided by the same Justice who decided this, and might or might not have been a precedent, as his Honor chose, for there is no known rule of law which compels a judge any more than a layman to refrain from changing his opinion on a convincing argument. Prejudice or obstinacy alone could do that.

But the *Morning Star* case would be of binding force, if it decided the principle. After a careful examination I cannot see that it does. The case was, as presented in Judge NELSON's opinion, one of contract, and though no fixed rate of compensation was agreed on, yet the outside limit of the sum was. Judge NELSON quotes liberally from the opinion of the Judge at the District Court, and adds: "We agree that a liberal compensation should be allowed for the use of the apparatus furnished, which is ample and well adapted to the purposes intended by the present company, and [illegible] is affirmed."

Nothing could be clearer than the principle evolved from this decision, which is, no contract can be changed [illegible] the will of one of the contracting parties. [illegible]

The learned Judge in the case under consideration says: [illegible] could hire another on wages to perform a salvage service to a vessel in distress, and to have no share otherwise in the compensation therefor, and that after such service had been rendered by the latter, the former, who had taken no personal part in it, could claim salvage compensation therefor as such."

With due deference to his Honor, I beg leave to refer him to the case [illegible] decided by Judge LOWELL, of the United States District Court of Massachusetts, quoted in PARSONS on Shipping and Admiralty, p. [illegible]. A vessel lost her rudder [illegible] off Cape Cod, [illegible] towed to Boston by the *Charles* [illegible], a powerful steamer, owned in whole or in part by insurance companies of Boston, and which was known as the underwriters' boat. [illegible] salvage service to insist [illegible] towage wages."

No line was ever drawn more closely parallel with another than this case is with that of the *Stratton Audley*. It demonstrates that the case His Honor makes has not only been heard of, but that salvage compensation would be just and equitable.

The Judge says: "It is very questionable whether wrecking corporations for salvage business, with their employes placed on the footing occupied by those of this Corporation, are, on the whole, of advantage to commerce." Why! A large number of valuable steamers, fitted with costly appliances for saving wrecked and imperiled vessels, ready at a moment's notice, and generally at the post of danger, on the lookout, manned with large crews of picked men paid extra wages, sustained by these corporations, responsible pecuniarily for damage or loss caused by their neglect or mismanagement are weighed against individual salvors, than whom no greater thieves and rogues exist, who have often been known to lure vessels to destruction by false lights, that they might reap a rich reward by their perfidy. Who, while the Corporation would proceed to the work of salvage in good faith, believing that the quicker the service and the less the injury to the stranded ship the greater the merit, would let the vessel go to pieces that they might gather up the fragments that remained from the shipwrecked goods to their sole profit. In this connection I quote Parsons on Shipping and Admiralty:

"It has been said that the effective service of steamboats should be particularly encouraged, and one obvious reason for this would be that it is wise to offer a particular inducement to those whose services might often be particularly useful from their comparative independence of wind and tide. [illegible] tress, and in such a condition that a salvage service can be performed, a sailing vessel may earn salvage by towing, and it is no less a salvage service when performed by a steamer because she can do it with more safety to herself than a sailing vessel could." See p. [illegible] and note.

This extract applies with great force to His Honor's remark that by "hawsers and hawsers alone and the force of the two tugs, the ship was hauled off." Again: "The owners of steamers which perform a salvage service are entitled to a liberal reward," p. [illegible] and note.

His Honor finds it entirely clear on the evidence that if the Captain of the *Audley* had been told he would have been obliged to pay salvage, he would have assumed the risk of remaining where he was until a vessel more moderate in her demands should come to his aid. All the criticism required is to point to the Captain's protest; the evidence was given after the ship was safe.

As to the matter of paying a proportionate part of the current expenses of maintaining steamers for occasional service, I refer again to Parsons, page 294, and cases cited. Why testimony of experts is not admitted as to the value of the services rendered is not clear, as that at best on the part of the claimants, with one exception, was based entirely on the idea of the service being of towage. The only conceivable reason is that the Judge thought their valuation too high.

Finally, the decision closes with an award of $1,500 to the libelants without costs. No costs because the Company declined to arbitrate the case except as one of salvage. His Honor unprejudiced, save in seeing no merit in any act of this Corporation, decrees that it was undoubtedly a case for salvage service. Nevertheless the Corporation ought to have submitted to an arbitration as a purely towage service. And as they refused to accept the liberal offer of $2,000, merely the loss the two steamers had sustained in the service of the ship, rescuing her at once, instead of allowing her to bilge or go to pieces while waiting for other assistance as other ships have done, and then reaping a harvest from a long job of wrecking, they could be allowed no costs.

THE WEST SIDE NUISANCE.

Does the "New-York Rendering Company" Maintain a Nuisance?—Further Testimony in the Case.

The investigation of the complaints against the "New-York Rendering Company" for maintaining a nuisance at their offal establishment, foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, was continued yesterday before Mr. SETH C. HAWLEY, appointed by the Board of Health as referee to take testimony and report upon the facts. GEO. S. HILTON, Esq., appeared as counsel for the Board of Health, and CHAS. S. SPENCER for the Company.

John McKelvey, the first witness examined, testified that he had often been obliged to get up in the night and close the windows of his house, No. [illegible] Eleventh-avenue, on account of the stench coming from the establishment; the smell was very offensive, and resembled the odor of rotten meat; he had never been in the establishment, but was sure the odor came from there; [illegible] not so bad as now; could not tell the difference between the smell of bone boiling or gut cleaning.

John Hale, No. [illegible] Eleventh-avenue, [illegible] testified that he considered the establishment of the "New-York Rendering Company" a nuisance; [illegible] for two years past; the odor was worse in the evening; people could not sleep in the vicinity without keeping their windows closed; [illegible]

Cross-examined.—Have known offal to remain on the dock there within the last four months. (The President of the Company desired the reporter to note this statement, as he was prepared to prove it untrue.)

Captain Hedden, of the Metropolitan Police, testified that he had charge of the precinct where the Rendering Company is located, and was acquainted with their process of carrying on business; since the new rendering arrangement had been adopted, it was not so bad as before; the only offensive feature about it now was the appearance and the offensive smell arising from the dead animals being carted to the establishment; [illegible] on one occasion, he had known dead animals that were brought from Brooklyn to remain on the dock over Sunday, but ordinarily they were not allowed to remain on the dock; the docks are frequently sprinkled with carbolic acid; [illegible] there are as many as eight fat-boiling establishments [illegible] quite as bad in regard to smell, and even worse than the rendering establishment.

Austin E. Pettit, of Thirty-fourth-street, testified that he had been frequently annoyed by the odors, and had traced them to their source; he found it came from the rendering establishment; [illegible]

Alexander Harris testified that he was morally convinced that the establishment was a nuisance, but could not swear positively, nor produce any facts to prove it; [illegible]

J. E. Jenkins, Superintendent of the New-York Rendering Company, testified that in coming down the river from Nyack, where he resides, he could smell an odor when opposite Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, but could not tell whence it came; [illegible] it certainly did not come from the rendering establishment; [illegible] Ohio, Indiana and other Western States, [illegible] occasionally offal brought late in the evening may remain on the dock till next morning, but this is very rarely the case; there are two private sewers [illegible] and the water flows in and out of the sewers as the tide rises and falls; [illegible] since being employed in the establishment; [illegible]

The evidence here closed, with a stipulation that on the argument of the case before the Board of Health the Rendering Company might put in evidence of the contract made by the Company with the City.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held yesterday, President BOWEN in the chair. Appointments were made as follows: MARTIN TEN EYCK, clerk at Labor Bureau; WILLIAM BURNSTEAD, keeper at Penitentiary, vice CORRIGAN, resigned; THOMAS REDDEN, night watchman at the Lunatic Asylum. The salaries of SAMUEL G. LEWIS, JOHN MULLANE, and DANIEL MULLANE, of the Out-door Poor Department were increased to $1,000, and that of MICHAEL MEHAN to $800 a year. It was ordered that five men, one cook and ten boys be transferred from Hart's Island to the school ship [illegible] The receipts of the past two weeks were [illegible], including [illegible] for the Infant's Hospital, and [illegible] for the Board of Education. A new department was organized, which is designed to afford medical treatment to poor patients at their houses, and also to furnish them with medicines free of cost.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Eleventh and Twelfth Years' Report of the New-York Sabbath Committee—Observance of the Day of Rest Abroad.

The report of the New-York Sabbath Committee's work for the eleventh and twelfth years of its existence has just been published in pamphlet form, for gratuitous distribution. The report details the efforts of the Committee [illegible] of the excise and Sunday laws, and contains many facts of public interest in connection therewith.

It is said that the success which has attended the efforts of the Committee in this City has led to similar movements in other cities of the Union. Meetings have been held in many places, and practical measures have been adopted for the protection of the Sabbath. On the other hand, some of the leading cities of the West have totally disregarded Sunday laws. In St. Louis, for instance, during the past year the Sunday ordinances were swept from the statute-books by the City Council; and in Chicago, they seem to be almost wholly ignored.

In Canada, associations similar in design to the New-York Committee have been engaged for the past two years, chiefly in resisting the encroachments of railway traffic upon the Sabbath, and in protecting laboring men in their right to one day's rest in the week.

In Great Britain many similar Associations are in active operation. Notwithstanding this, however, there is great increase of Sunday trading in the larger cities of England and Scotland. A bill has been introduced into Parliament to secure the entire closing of drinking-shops on Sunday in England and Wales.

On the Continent, likewise, the feeling is said to be gaining ground among ministers and laymen of the need of a better observance of Sunday. The Press has taken up the subject, and by its well-timed discussion of it has created a popular interest in its behalf. The report quotes several of these articles, among which are the following:

"In the *Semaine Religieuse* of Geneva, for Jan. 9 and 16 of this year, Mons. ALEXANDER LOMBARD tells us that the most eminent publishers and directors of large printing establishments in Germany have associated for the purpose of giving to their various employés and to themselves a rest-day. The result so far is, that forty-two journals out of fifty-seven have ceased to issue a Sunday number. The writer refers to the prominence which the Sunday question received at the Conferences of the Société d'Utilité Publique Genevoise, and, to the still more encouraging fact, that the daily journals of the continent, so long indifferent to the claims of the question, are beginning to realize the importance of a day of rest to all classes, for their physical, social and moral well-being. The terribly demoralizing character of the so-called Peace Congresses in Brussels and Geneva, which startled Europe last year, is traced in part to the abuse of Sunday in Continental communities. The following weighty words of M. PROUDHON are quoted: '*Le repos du Dimanche est générateur de la force et économie du travail.*'"

"*Le Journal de Genève* has devoted many able articles to the defence of the weekly rest-day, and speaks with deep interest of the various efforts which have for their end the restoration to the working classes of the day which they have lost."

"In Belgium, *L'Office de Publicité* and *L'Echo du Parlement* have not hesitated to avow their sympathy for the Sunday cause; and even *L'Indépendance Belge* speaks well of the necessity for a day of rest, although, in its ignorance of the real nature of that rest-day, it would meet the demands of society by making different days of the week rest-days for different persons and classes."

"It is, however, the Paris Press which will exercise the widest influence on the Continent, and we find that the *Journal des Débats*, the *Constitutionnel* and *La Patrie* have all discussed the great question in their columns in a most friendly spirit and from various points of view. *La Presse* has said:

"England owes much of her energy and character to the religious keeping of Sunday. Why cannot France follow her, as the Sabbath was made for all men and we should welcome it?"

"A step in this direction has already been taken in a novel and very striking reform just begun in [illegible]

[illegible]

THE GERMAN SINGERS.

[illegible]

The Thompson-Street Affray.

JOHN HOLMES, WILLIAM HENRY, [illegible] [illegible]

Drowning Casualty.

THOMAS FIELD [illegible] [illegible]

Settling an Old Account.

GEORGE [illegible] was yesterday arraigned before Justice [illegible] at Market Police Court, on a charge of [illegible] CHARLES FOX, [illegible] [illegible]

Burglaries in Brooklyn.

Burglars are operating very actively in Brooklyn just now. They confine their efforts for the most part to houses of families who are [illegible]

[illegible] absent in the country. The residence of Mr. JACQUES [illegible], Van Cott-avenue, Greenpoint, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning by thieves who took away a $500 United States Bond and some silver napkin rings. The residences of Rev. Dr. TALMAGE and Mr. ELISHA CROW, in Lafayette-avenue, and of JAMES MATTHEWS, No. 165 Fort Greene-place, were also entered by burglars.

The Harvard Crew.

Yesterday morning the four gentlemen composing the Harvard International crew visited ELLIOTT'S boatyard at Greenpoint, L. I., and inspected the shell which has been there built for them. On their return, and after partaking of luncheon, they proceeded to the house of the Nassau Boat Club on the North River, and entering one of the boats practiced for an hour or so, running up the river as far as One Hundred and Seventieth-street. Several other boat clubs were out, and some lively rowing took place, though the Harvards, of course, did not put out their whole strength. To-day they will probably continue their practice, and on Saturday they sail for England.

Coroners' Inquests.

Coroner FLYNN commenced an inquest yesterday in the case of JOS. SCHAFFER, the boy who died at No. 162 Chrystie-street from the effects of injuries sustained by being run over by a Second-avenue car. JOHN H. LEWIS testified that the driver was proceeding at an unusual rate of speed, and that after the child had been run over and trampled the driver refused to stop, and was only arrested after a chase of three blocks. JOHN S. SMITH, testified, on the contrary, that the driver, in his opinion, was not going at a rapid rate, and stopped his car as soon as possible. The jury were therefore unable to come to any decision, so the case will be continued to-day.

THOMAS GERRY, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on the 4th inst. by a fall from a window at No. 295 Avenue C. Deceased was a peddler, aged 35.

Westchester County.

Some months ago, one PATRICK FITZGERALD, of Yonkers, committed a murderous assault upon PERRY MURPHY with a slung-shot, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then fled. Having recently ascertained, it is supposed, that the latter had recovered from his injuries, he ventured to visit the village on Wednesday night, when he was captured by Roundsman WHITNEY, and after an examination yesterday he was fully committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned to Monday, July 12, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
69—Kemble vs. McHenry.	65—Johnson vs. Whitcomb.
80—McClellan vs. Dowling.	70—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.
81—Cobb vs. Steen.	

Call No. 71—Lowenberg vs. Meyer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Freer, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Brown.	[illegible]—Willey vs. Martine.
[illegible]—Dillon vs. Levy.	[illegible]—Selling vs. Ashman.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. [illegible]	[illegible]—Ferguson vs. Anderson.
[illegible]—Goodale vs. Smith.	[illegible]—Fallon vs. Waite.
[illegible]—Kline vs. Gebhardt.	[illegible]—Bowes vs. Dolan.
[illegible]—Crowell vs. Crispin.	[illegible]—Moss vs. Greeson.
[illegible]—Stephens vs. Fiedler.	[illegible]—Devoe vs. Coulter.
[illegible]—Cropsey vs. Turner.	[illegible]—Lacey vs. Wiley.
1103—Linke vs. Hughes.	—Heatherton vs. Leland.
1107—Coleman vs. Atlantic Columbia Co.	
[illegible]—Darling vs. McFadden.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. G. M. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

[illegible] Smith, James [illegible], robbery.	August Folgemann, larceny.
[illegible] Hayes, receiving.	Charles [illegible], grand larceny.
James O'Connell, felonious assault and battery.	[illegible] Dowdrick, grand larceny.
Rachel Ackley, grand larceny.	John [illegible], embezzlement.
August Folgemann, grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 8.

[illegible]

[illegible] prisoners, jurors and spectators, was quite small. Most of the cases on the calendar were disposed of, the majority pleading guilty to lesser grades of crime than those for which they were indicted.

FORGERY.

The first case called was that of David Marsh indicted for forgery. It appeared from the indictment and the statement of the District-Attorney, that in 1867, the prisoner drew his check on the Ocean National Bank of this City for $2,100, and had it duly certified, he having that amount to his credit on deposit. He subsequently altered the check from $2,100 to $21,000, and for that sum passed it off to a broker named Harriott. On presentation of the check at the bank the alteration was discovered and Marsh was arrested, and by the present grand jury indicted for the crime of forgery.

Judge Stewart, his counsel, moved for an adjournment, with a view to take evidence by commission to establish an *alibi* on the part of the prisoner. He could prove, he said, beyond all doubt, that at the time of the commission of the act the prisoner was elsewhere, and could not positively have participated in it; and, moreover, that there were circumstances surrounding the case tending to the conclusion that the alteration had been made in the check by some parties after it had passed from the control of the accused.

The trial was ordered to stand over until Monday next, without making any disposition of the application for a commission.

LARCENY.

Solomon Johnson (colored) was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, and pleading guilty to an attempt to commit that crime, his plea was accepted and he sentenced to hard labor in Sing Sing for the term of two years.

BURGLARY.

Michael Lanegan, William Sheppard and Florence O'Connell were arraigned on the charge of burglary. They were mere boys, the oldest not over 14 years. All of them entered a plea of attempt at burglary in the third degree. The friends of the boys representing this to have been their first offence, the Court, in the hope that they would do better in the future, was induced to suspend sentence.

GRAND LARCENY.

John Williams was arraigned on the charge of grand larceny. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four years in Sing Sing.

August Folgemann was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, and also of larceny. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial.

BURGLARY.

George Rammond, George Simms and Felix Ferris, were arraigned on a charge of burglary. Simms pleaded guilty to the third degree of that crime, and was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing. The trial of Rammond and Ferris was adjourned over until Monday next.

This disposed of the calendar for the day, and the Court adjourned until Monday next.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—QUINN, JUSTICE.

IMPORTANT TO CLOTHIERS.

Moir vs. Platt.—This case was for the recovery of $32, the price of a coat made by plaintiff for defendant.

The plaintiff testified that the defendant went to the cloth-house where he was in the habit of dealing, and without authority, bought some cloth, and had it charged to plaintiff; ordered a coat to be made out of it, and when the coat was finished refused to take it, saying that it did not fit. Plaintiff further testified that the coat was a good and perfect fit. The coat was produced in Court, and the defendant asked to try it on, in order to obtain the opinion of "experts" present as to the fit. This, however, he refused to do, [illegible]

[illegible]

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

[illegible]

POLICE COURTS.

John Murphy, of No. 21 East Eighth-street, [illegible]

[illegible]

A young man named Solomon Lazarus was [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

By Judge Gilbert.

[illegible]

OYER AND TERMINER—JULY 8.

Judge Cardozo presiding.

Pursuant to adjournment on Tuesday last, the Special Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened at 10½ A. M. The [illegible] [illegible] unable to appear at the trial as counsel, the People being incapacitated from attending. The defendant was held to answer at the General Sessions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 8, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, July 8—P. M.

We have compiled the official statement [illegible] of the General Government for the first three Quarters of the Fiscal Year, [illegible] [illegible]

In the next five months to intervene between the First of July, the beginning of the new fiscal year 1869-70, we believe that there [illegible] millions will be made available to the reduction of the Public Debt. [illegible] in the Government Expenses, we feel quite sure that it will be realized.

The announcement this morning that the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Public Funds advanced ½ @ ¾ [illegible]

City of New-York Loan of [illegible] at [illegible] per cent. Tax Relief Bonds.

In the Railway market there was a general improvement in prices and in the confidence of the bullish element in the New-York and Western Roads. But the inclination to advance is resisted by the same bearish interest that has been so actively at work for a week or two past in connection with the stringent and (for the month of July) exceptional state of things in the Money market. The fluctuations through the day were from 1 to 2 ⅌ cent, closing about as follows at 5:30 P. M., as compared with Wednesday night. New-York Central led the market for Railways; as much as 197 ⅌ cent. was paid for a buyer's option 30 days, while the cash price was 194½ ⅌ cent.:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s of 1862	121⅛	121⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	116⅝	117
American Gold Coin	135⅞	136⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Bonds of Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	57½
Missouri Bonds	86	86
North Carolina Bonds, new	49½	49½
Louisiana Levee 8s	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	193¼	194¼
Reading Railway	97⅝	*98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅝	116½
Northwest Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	107⅝	108⅛
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	*150¾	*151⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	104¾	106
Pacific Mail Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Common	74½	75⅝
Toledo and Wabash	71	73⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32⅞
Hudson River	160	160

*Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Bonds of the United States at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank [illegible]:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The Treasury Office received to-day $[illegible] [illegible]

We understand that Mr. W. HAWKINS [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The defalcation by the Cashier of the [illegible] [illegible]

We have heard some talk in Bank and bank circles to-day, in connection with the recent heavy robbery of the Ocean Bank [illegible]

[illegible]

The Trustees of the Seamen's Bank for Savings have ordered that interest for the six months to be paid [illegible]

[illegible]

The Irving Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

The Hudson Iron Company, of Hudson, [illegible] of 5 ⅌ cent., payable July 15.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF [illegible]

[illegible]

EIGHT PER CENT. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA [illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 82½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 26 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 8, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	40	Lard, pkgs.	302
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	3,308
Eggs, bbls.	712	Cut Meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Cheese, boxes	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	39
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Pork, bbls.	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	2,357	Tallow, bbls.	7
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Lard Oil, bbls.	140
Beans, bushels	302	Whisky, bbls.	1,127
Flaxseed, bushels	[illegible]	Wool, bales	1,480

[illegible]

[illegible] prime, [illegible]; Beans, Mediums, prime, [illegible]; Peas, Canada, free, [illegible] ⅌ bushel; Peas, Southern Black Eye, ⅌ bag, [illegible]. Mr. A. BUSHNELL exhibited on 'Change to-day the first sample of new Amber Jersey Wheat of the season; the quality was very fine. The export clearances since our last have been [illegible] bbls. Flour and [illegible] bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 1,022 bbls. Flour and 14,000 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; [illegible] bushels Wheat for Bristol; [illegible] bushels Wheat for Queenstown; 17,021 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads, and 32,557 bushels Wheat for Dunkirk. The Albany *Argus* gives this list of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., July 7:

Lumber—Russell Smith, Oswego; J. F. Hewerth, Olean; C. C. Parker, Tonawanda; W. W. Weston, Boonville; Burnside, Oswego; C. M. Coville, Oswego; Dellie Murry, Olean; Ellen J. Harding, Oswego; M. Trafham, Boonville; G. H. Crandell, Rome; Bay State, Oswego; Novelty, Buffalo; John Bowley, Oswego; A. Eastwood, Buffalo; L. K. McKibben, Rochester; L. J. Martin, Buffalo; W. J. Nesbit, Oswego; Abby Smith, Oswego; Fort Sumter, Oswego; Frank E. Bowley, Tonawanda; O. A. Crandall, Buffalo; C. C. B. Walker, Lyons Falls; Frank Duesler, Oswego; Henry E. Davis, Oswego; [illegible], Buffalo; [illegible], Boonville.

Wheat—J. G. Cousens, Buffalo; C. J. Gillett, Oswego; Wm. H. Bowman, Buffalo; D. B. Austin, Buffalo; L. B. Bebe, Buffalo; H. C. Tracy, Buffalo; Henry Allerbrand, Buffalo; Frank Sherman, Buffalo; Universe, Ada Telter, Buffalo; Eva Caleb, Oswego.

Mixed—F. N. Yoder, Phoenix; Wm. Harden, Fultonville.

Flour—M. J. Glenn, Rochester; Franklin Jelley, Rochester.

Coal—Francis Kernan, Watkins; Olympus, Geneva; Richard Thompson, Geneva; A. Kissam, Geneva; Rachel King, Geneva; Hale & Ware, Geneva; Chas. Herring, Watkins.

Hay—Delphine, Syracuse.

Shooks—A. T. Burns, Buffalo.

Oil—Blue Bird, Buffalo; Maria Melvin, Buffalo.

HAY—North River Sale Hay has been in request at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is salable at 65c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand at steady rates, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 5c.@8c. for Old ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 3c.@8c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 416 bales; export clearances, [illegible] bales.

HONEY—Has been quiet at [illegible], gold, for Cuba, in bond, ⅌ gallon. Stock, [illegible] tierces and [illegible] bbls.

LEATHER—Sole has been steady and fairly active.

MOLASSES—There has been a light jobbing trade reported at less buoyant prices. Sales, 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 55c.; 60 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 35c. ⅌ gallon. The stock in first hands to-day was [illegible] hhds. Cuba, 5,287 hhds. Porto Rico, 3,000 hhds. English Islands, and 300 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@95c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

[illegible]

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
OLIVER TWIST. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE WANDERING JEW. Leading character by Mr. E. Eddy. Large collection of Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE HEBREW CURSE and THE HIGHWAYMAN. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The *Pays* reports that NAPOLEON has written a letter in which he declares that he committed a great fault on the 19th of January by acting without previous concert with the majority, and that all his efforts should tend to regain its confidence. But the *Pays* does not give either the date or address of the letter.

The London *Times* of yesterday, in another editorial on the Irish Church bill, said: "This bill must become a law. This session of Parliament must destroy the Protestant supremacy and establish religious equality in Ireland, but not attempt to set up a multiplicity of establishments."

The troubles in the Spanish Ministry are not yet over as reported. Fresh complications are announced, and the probable resignation of the entire Cabinet.

CUBA.

The Captain-General has issued a proclamation closing the ports on the east end of the Island, and declaring filibusters pirates. He also instructs Spanish cruisers on the high seas to observe all the restrictions as to the right of search contained in the treaties with this country and Great Britain. It is reported that General VALMASEDA has captured an intrenched Cuban camp at Sagua, containing a powder mill and a large quantity of war material.

GENERAL.

The Governor elect of Virginia had a magnificent reception in Richmond yesterday, where he arrived from Norfolk early in the morning. He was met at the railway station by a great crowd and cheered lustily, and before he could get off the cars several enthusiastic men seized him, and placing him on their shoulders, bore him triumphantly to a gaily-decorated coach in waiting. A procession of both white and black citizens escorted him through the principal streets to the hotel, where he made a brief speech.

Governor HOFFMAN has pardoned EDWARD HODGDON, the murderer, on the recommendation of Judge GOULD, who sentenced him. HODGDON was convicted of murder in the second degree in 1860, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Commencement at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., occurred yesterday. The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred upon J. M. GARCIA, of Rio Janeiro; Rev. JOHN EATON SMITH, of Westport, Conn., and COLBY JONES, of Salisbury, Conn.; and among those given the D. D. were Rev. FRANCIS E. LAWRENCE, of this City.

An old man named JOSEPH JENNINGS was shot and then beaten to death with the butt of a gun by his son-in-law, in the town of Woodstock, Lenawee County, Mich., a few evenings ago. He had come home from a neighboring village intoxicated, and was attempting to go up to his granddaughter's sleeping-room to give her some candies and oranges that he had brought home with him, in spite of his son's demands to him to stay below.

A young woman named ORLINE LYBERGER died suddenly in her room in the Kirtley House, Warsaw, Ind., on Tuesday afternoon, from convulsions, aided by tight lacing.

Mrs. MCADAM, a young married lady residing near Granville, Ill., was brutally murdered on the 6th by an unknown ruffian, who sought to outrage her during her husband's absence. She made a heroic resistance, but the villain finally inflicted fatal wounds with a dirk-knife. He fled to the woods and has not yet been captured.

The will of the late Dr. EBENEZER WOODWARD bequeaths the largest part of his great wealth to the town of Quincy, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining forever a female institute for the education of females from the age of 10 to 20, who are born in Quincy, and none other, the property to be managed by the Selectmen, together with the Clerk and Treasurer, and the school by the ministers of Quincy. In case the town declines the bequest on these terms, or fails to comply with the conditions of the will, the property is to go to Dartmouth College without restrictions.

A young girl named ANNA MCFADDEN was accidentally shot and killed by her sister, at their home in Pleasant township, near Ripley, Ohio, a few days ago.

The Association of Officers of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, of which Admiral FARRAGUT is President, proceeded yesterday to Long Branch, where they celebrated the anniversary of the capture of Port Hudson. About three hundred officers participated in the excursion.

Owners of property on the pier at Albany destroyed by the freshet last Winter, have determined to commence suits against the city for damages. The aggregate amount of claims is between $175,000 and $200,000.

Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEWART offers to purchase the Hempstead Plains, and to open them by constructing extensive roads, laying them out in parcels for sale to actual settlers, and building up various points attractive buildings and residences.

Another story of the loss of the Powell Expedition is received from a new source. Mr. WILLIAM RILEY, a trapper and Indian fighter of several years' experience, arrived at Omaha a few days ago from the mountains, and stated that he met there Mr. JOHN SUMNER, the only survivor of the party, who gave him the particulars of the loss of his comrades in the whirling rapids. Mr. SUMNER, Mrs. POWELL states, was actually one of the expedition. He is said to have given the date of the catastrophe one month later than that of RISDON, and its place 150 miles further North, and only seventy-five miles from the point of embarkation of the expedition about the 1st of June.

W. H. SANFORD, cashier of the Central National Bank, 320 Broadway, disappeared on July 1, leaving a note in his cash box explaining that he was a defaulter to the amount of $100,000, having used the funds of various banks deposited in the Central Bank, for speculative purposes. The President of the Bank announces in a card that the loss will not exceed the amount named; and it is understood that the bank will make good all losses.

A sailor named JOHN HOWARD, who was caught in the saloon of "Reddy the Blacksmith," at the time of a robbery there, was yesterday arraigned before the Court of General Sessions and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Although he was convicted of having aided in the assault on the plundered man, it is not certain that he acted from dishonest motives. Efforts will be made, it is said, to obtain his pardon by Judge BEDFORD and the Prosecuting Attorney.

A young man named SOLOMON LAZARUS was yesterday held for trial at the General Sessions for having accidentally shot a woman on the 5th of July.

The examination of the complaints made against the New-York Rendering Company for maintaining a nuisance at their establishment at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River, was concluded yesterday before S. C. HAWLEY, Referee of the Board of Health. The report of the referee will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Health.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday. Nearly the whole session was consumed in squabbling as to whether or not the Board should adjourn to the 1st of September. Finally they adjourned to Thursday next.

A large number of contracts for street-paving and grading were awarded by the Street Commissioner yesterday.

The examination of General GOICURIA, the alleged Cuban leader, terminated yesterday with his discharge.

Testimony was taken yesterday before a referee appointed by the Superior Court, in the case of CHRISTIAN H. LILIENTHAL, a well-known tobacco merchant, who is accused of an indecent assault on a laundry maid.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction intend establishing a department which will afford poor sick people an opportunity of being treated at their homes, and which will also provide them with medicines, free of cost.

The number of beef cattle received at all the yards and direct to butchers during the past week, is 6,162. Milch cows, 118. The number of calves is 3,970. Sheep and lambs, 30,873. The number of swine is 24,314. Doubtless there are hundreds received besides these, of which reporters have obtained no account. Prices of beef cattle are well maintained at 15c.@16c. ₱ lb. for the best droves. The market continues strong, so that everything is sold soon after its appearance in the yards. Cows and calves remain unchanged. The sheep and lamb trade is more satisfactory to sellers, with an improvement in prices. Poor culls are sold at the very low figures of 3c.@3½c. ₱ lb., live weight; but really good sheep will bring 6c.@7c. ₱ lb., gross weight. Lambs sell for 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. There is more firmness in the swine market. Prime lots sell readily at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. More hogs are now sold at live weight than usual. Good ones sell readily for 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Selected lots sell for a fraction of 1c. more.

The Republican Party in the City and State.

The action of the Twenty-second-street Republican organization in demanding the dismissal of General BARLOW from the Marshalship has called forth nothing but censure from the Republican Press of the State. It is denounced as an impudent attempt to sacrifice a gallant and patriotic citizen for no other offence than his refusal to appoint to positions of trust the characterless nominees of Ward Committees. It is understood that while the attack upon General BARLOW is veiled by a pretended anxiety for the welfare of the party, the real purpose is to secure pay for the crowd of nobodies who have attached themselves to it for the sake of the rewards at its disposal. Our country friends appreciate the distinction that exists between an honest zeal for the principles of the party and a legitimate anxiety as to the filling of offices within its gift, and that noisy zeal for place and plunder which would jeopardize its welfare and destroy its best friends for the attainment of personal ends. The doings of the Committee have at least exemplified this lesson in a manner which the Republicans of the State are not likely to forget.

Yet another lesson is suggested by the experience. It is something to have gained a proper estimate of the motives of those who make their partisanship a pretext for extorting appointments for themselves or their nominees. But, after all, the prime, practical benefit of this and similar cases lies in the fact that it is the regular and inevitable product of the management which has cursed Republicanism in this City. There have before now been signs of indignation against the pretensions of City politicians and the squabbles in which rival organizations have indulged. Delegates representing districts Republican at the polls have chafed under the dictation of delegations from this City, which under their administration of affairs has been handed over to the Democracy. Misplaced confidence on one hand, exaggerated jealousy on the other, have kept alive the two Republican Committees, whose active antagonism has year after year resulted in increased Democratic majorities. Now, however, we think we see signs of a spirit which at the next State Convention will rid us of the burden which oppresses the party here. There is, evidently, in many quarters, an indisposition to tolerate the present system longer. To turn this aversion into a practical channel, it is only necessary that the Republicans of the State fully comprehend the mercenary and malignant temper which animates the City Committees, and the corrupt and degrading uses to which authority conferred by the State Convention is systematically put. This point gained, the honesty of the State will revolt against the rascality of the City, and give us relief.

The time has come when the pretences which have kept alive the present Committees cease to be plausible. "Radical Republican Committee" and "Conservative Republican Committee" are phrases that meant something once. They are meaningless now. On every essential point the party is united. "Radicalism" and "Conservatism" have disappeared from its vocabulary. The platform on which it elected GRANT is the platform on which the entire party stands. The policy he is pledged to execute is the policy which the party unitedly supports. It is a unit in favor of reconstruction and the Fifteenth Amendment, which settle on the basis of justice the questions born of the war. And so on throughout the category of current questions. The party is as one in regard to all of them.

It is folly, therefore, to perpetuate the distinction in which the two organizations in this City had their origin. They have ceased to represent different principles or different shades of the same principles, and now represent nothing more or less than competing contrivances for the furtherance of selfish objects. These Committees, general or ward, are not "Radical" or "Conservative" in respect of principle; they are simply means for promoting the personal purposes of a few professional politicians, who imagine themselves entitled to all the offices and make war upon every man who, under a sense of duty, resists their pretensions. Such Committees cannot help the Republican Party here or anywhere. On the contrary, they injure by disgracing it; the tendency of their action being to alienate character and influence, and to concentrate control in hands at once weak and worthless.

We trust, then, that the feeling now at work among Republicans in the interior of the State will gather strength enough to rid us of the existing City organizations, and in their place organize a body around which the Republicanism of the City may promptly rally. The reform needed can come only from without. Remonstrance and effort are unavailing so long as the Committees remain constituted as at present. City Republicans are powerless under an arrangement which makes them subject to a guidance they despise. Let these obstacles be removed by the interposition of the State Convention, and the Republican Party will once more show itself to be a power even in the City. But thorough reconstruction of the local machinery is an indispensable preliminary. And when the State assists the City Republicans to the extent of creating an organization which shall have no other object than the health and success of the party, they will in turn render the State effective aid.

This is what is wanted: A new organization for the party in this City—an organization broad enough to admit all who sustain the declared policy and the accredited representatives of the party, and judicious enough in its management to develop the full measure of party strength. The proposal to introduce into the rural districts new-fangled machinery for working the nominations is as unnecessary as it is mischievous. It is calculated to divert attention from the condition of the City, where the requirements of the party are varied and great, and to promote confusion and discontent in localities where it is already successful and strong. The Citizens' Association may have its uses here, but certainly it is not a model so commanding in its excellence that county Republicans should exchange for it the system under which they and their party have grown and prospered.

The fact that corrupt and dishonest men obtained seats in the Legislature under Republican auspices is dwelt upon by the *Tribune* as proof that the party machinery of the State is defective. With equal propriety, our contemporary might insist that the party is rotten because "a dozen or more" of the members who called themselves Republicans were "rotten to the core."

> "In our view, the regular party machinery will work pretty well, provided it is distinctly understood that, whenever it grinds out a jobber, the people will put their heel on him, and that they are fully resolved on and prepared for this beforehand. Just let the jobbers understand now that it will do them no good to achieve regular nominations, and it will save them expense, and honest men trouble, while it will insure the choice of Republicans from districts that may else be thrown away."

Now, we are as anxious as the *Tribune* to "let the jobbers understand" "that it will do them no good to achieve regular nominations." We tell them in advance that as far as the TIMES is concerned, ability to manipulate a regular nomination will avail nothing to notoriously corrupt and dishonest men. We shall hold ourselves under no obligation to support—but under strong obligations to oppose—any candidate who has been directly compromised by participation in rascally transactions. If knaves must be sent to the Senate or Assembly, we think it better that they should be Democrats than Republicans, since the latter only can damage the Republican Party. These considerations, however, have no proper relation to the machinery of the rural districts, which is, in our judgment, ample in its capacity and excellence, and admirable in its adaptation to the habits and circumstances of a rural population. All that is requisite is, that the people exert the power they possess in the selection of good men to the Nominating Conventions. Except by the exercise of this power, Citizens' Associations would be found in vain; and with this power fully employed, such associations are needless. Only let country voters do their duty with the machinery to which they are accustomed, and we shall have no fear of the consequences. The party, as a whole, is too sound to be suspected because "a dozen or more" bad men wore its colors at Albany. The damage it really suffers in this State is inflicted by the organizations which in this City prostitute political influence to the vilest personal ends. And for this, the real evil, the oracles which counsel rash experiments with party machinery in rural localities have no censure. If they will assist us in trying to reconstruct party management in the City, which needs attention, instead of advising the State, which can taken care of itself, substantial good may be effected.

Cuba for the Cubans.

The interest which our people take in the Cuban struggle for independence is an instinctive and an unselfish one. It is the same impulsive sympathy which we felt in Poland, Greece, Republican France, Hungary, Italy, Crete, Spain herself when she dethroned the BOURBONS—sympathy for the oppressed against the oppressors. It is even greater in degree than all these, because it carries with it the American idea that no possession on this continent should be held subject, against the will of its own people, to a throne across the sea. If Canada is content to remain dependent upon Great Britain, we also are content; but if Canada revolts, our sympathies are at once and inevitably for Canadian independence. So precisely it was with the South American Republics, which successively threw off European domination. So is it now with Cuba, whose movement, be its success or failure, is none other than our own was nearly a century ago.

But is independence synonymous with annexation? Not at all. Were it so, our motives and our sympathy would be a fit subject for satire. The Cuban banner was raised simply to the cry of independence—should that cry ever change to annexation, what our interests would be is an entirely different matter. Some of the sturdiest Cuban friends of Cuban independence are enraged at the idea of annexation to the United States; some of the warmest American sympathizers in Cuban independence would be equally startled at that issue. The two ideas thus far are distinct; and it is precisely because they are distinct that our Government can act freely and boldly in checking infringements of its neutrality laws. It has no favors to ask from Cuba, and its motives cannot be questioned by Spain. No authoritative proposition has ever yet been made for the annexation of Cuba. The real cry is, "Cuba for the Cubans."

The Great City of the West.

The Western papers seem to find things very flat at present. The removal of the capital is discussed with great fervor and anxiety by some of the leading journals.

A short time ago, the Cincinnati *Commercial* published a number of highly sensational articles demanding the change of the political capital from Washington to New-York. It gave a great many first-class reasons for this change. It recounted all the points in favor of New-York. It dwelt on the immense size of this City, its splendor and wealth, its mighty interests, its cosmopolitan spirit, its future grandeur and glory, and its intellectual preëminence as displayed in its great journals. It showed what tremendous advantages would be derived by Congress and the Departments from their location here. They would be imbued with great ideas, and would carry out measures and plans in keeping with the noble destiny of our star-spangled country. The *Commercial* grew warm, nay, it seemed to grow red-hot, in advocating its scheme, and, as we read its articles and arguments, we acquired an increased pride in our imperial City. We had not been accustomed to this sort of thing in Western papers. We had been accustomed to the perusal of articles in the papers of each of the cities of the West, lauding the particular city in which each particular paper was published, as the only and unequaled place for the political capital of the country. Philadelphia was once the capital, and it was easy for the papers there to show that it ought again to be the capital. No place could equal Pittsburg with its foundries and its smoke. Toledo was designated by nature as the capital, and so were Chicago and St. Louis, and so also were a thousand other places scattered here and there, till you got to Centropolis in Kansas, which was located precisely at the geographical centre of the country, and the very name of which indicated its adaptation for the purpose of a national capital. We never before heard of a Western paper suggesting an Eastern city as the political capital, and we could not but admire the independence and intelligence of the *Commercial* in pointing out New-York as the one fit and proper place on the continent for the residence of the President, the location of the administrative departments, and the sessions of both Houses of Congress.

The Chicago *Tribune* has also taken up the subject of the removal of the national capital, but it does not agree with its Cincinnati contemporary that New-York is the proper place, and, strange to say, it does not advocate Chicago. The choice lies between four cities—Cincinnati, Chicago, Memphis and St. Louis. It is shown that Cincinnati is not worthy of selection; Memphis is equally unworthy,—though for different reasons; Chicago rests content as the commercial metropolis of the central basin, and St. Louis must therefore be considered as the city that ought to be selected. It is central, healthy and beautiful; it can furnish fine sites for public edifices, and the President would there be able to overlook the Mississippi, while he meditated on the destinies of this great country. The writer ably urges the claims of St. Louis, and believes that if the people of the Mississippi Valley will unite on this point, it can speedily be accomplished.

It is an exciting discussion. We ourselves do not feel like saying much about it, and we prefer that the Western papers should fight out the contest themselves. After they have settled it, we will give our opinion on the subject. Having referred to it, however, we cannot help recognizing the compliment that has been paid to New-York City by the Cincinnati *Commercial*. It was justified in eulogizing our superiority and pointing out our unequaled advantages as the political capital of the Republic. We must, therefore, say that, as we see little chance of the selection of the Empire City, we feel bound to urge the merits of the Queen City of the West. It is a great and opulent city. It has an enterprising and intelligent population, and is blessed with exceedingly able editors. It is in all respects superior to Chicago, and St. Louis cannot be compared with it. Who would mention the Chicago *Tribune* in the same day as the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and who would read the St. Louis *Republican* when he could find the Cincinnati *Gazette*? The arguments of the Chicago paper against Cincinnati are flimsy and worthless, and we hope the Cincinnati editors will be as unwilling to notice them as we are. If President GRANT dwelt in Cincinnati, he would be filled with great ideas; if the Cabinet lived in Cincinnati, they would be imbued with lofty sentiments; if both Houses of Congress held their sessions there, they would strike out policies at once resplendent and gigantic,—quite worthy of a Republic so fortunate as to possess such a capital. Until further advised, therefore, we must go for Cincinnati,—which, in addition to its other advantages, has, or used to have, a far more extensive business in pork-packing than Chicago.

The Indignity of Labor.

Considering that the social and political problem for the South just now lies, according to its most sensible men, in developing its resources, reviving its prostrate industries, repairing its shattered society, and once more stirring the old-time circulation through the clogged channels of its trade, the advice which Rev. Dr. HOLLAND has just delivered to the literary societies of Washington College, at Lexington, Va., is very remarkable. "There has been of late a great roar of Carlylean *rant about the nobleness of work*," says this instructor of youth, "reverberating through our materialistic literature." And, in a fit of sublime scorn at this idea of the "dignity of labor," the orator exclaims, "Was man created a little lower than the angels to hoe carrots and cabbage, mould grates and gridirons?" Instead of working, the student is exhorted to "throw off the yoke of labor whenever able, that he may range at will over the fenceless fields of thought that invite the play of his powers."

We do not wish to misrepresent the object of the speaker, for it was a good one, namely, to inculcate the importance of making "integrity of character the aim of life." But what we wish to say is that the present, like so much other exhortation of this sort, is objectionable by reason of its misstatement of the means which may lead to desirable ends. Nothing is gained, at all events in our age, by decrying labor. Whether there be such a thing as a "nobility of labor," we do not propose here to elaborately discuss; enough to say that there will always be temptation enough in life *not* to work, without instructing youth to "throw off the yoke of labor whenever able." It is not on *that* side that our youth, Southern or Northern, are apt to go astray. And we may frankly add that, in our opinion, had such ideas not been already too deeply instilled, had not youth already been urged too much to "range at will over the fenceless fields of thought that invite the play of powers," as the true ideal of life, instead of following the injunction "Do with thy might what thy hands find to do," it would have been better for the whole country, and better above all for that part of it to which the Rev. Dr. HOLLAND is giving counsel.

His, without really intending it, is really the reactionary advice. The *doers* are good men for our age and land, as well as the "rangers." We, too, object to making machines of men; but the danger is not mainly in the direction of physical labor, especially with cloistered students. It is much more likely that, under certain circumstances, they will spend their lives in "ranging the fenceless fields of thought," till they bring up, exhausted and useless, in thought's "last ditch;" that they will give "play to their powers," when they ought to be giving worthy work to the aid of needy humanity and the world's progress; that they will come to regard all toilers of the sea and toilers of the land as the mere "mudsills of society," on whose necks they ought to walk. We repeat that we understand the lecturer's noble ideal and respect it; but let him not mistake the diverse means of getting at it. Our age and land are not those of RICHARD and SALADIN, but of PEABODY, VASSAR, CORNELL. There is nothing ignoble in labor to the noble soul, since even "a servant," according to the old poet, may "make drudgery divine,"—nay, though he do so "degrading" a thing as to "sweep a room," yet may he so do it as to "make that, and the action, fine."

England and Her New Colonial Difficulty.

The unpleasantness between the Colony of New-Zealand and the mother country seems becoming more and more serious. The Home Government has issued orders for the recall of the last European regiment from the Colony, and the present Secretary for the Colonies, Lord GRANVILLE, has written a dispatch to the Colonial Government which has excited the most bitter feelings against England throughout the entire white population. He has put a climax to the long series of insults and sneers with which England has for some time answered the appeals of the colonists for assistance in their troubles, by representing their conduct during the wars in the worst possible light, by insinuating broadly that they have been actuated in their relations with the natives by the most selfish and rapacious motives, and by treating their protests against the practical withdrawal of British protection with silent contempt. The present situation is certainly most unpleasant for the colonists, and far from creditable to England. The hostile Maories have taken fresh courage from the evident determination of the British Government to withdraw from the contest. It was with difficulty that the colonists, even with the assistance of two or three regiments of British regulars and the crews of a British squadron, were enabled, after severe fighting, to hold their own against the rebels. And now, just at the time when the last British regiment has been recalled, and the faith of the friendly natives in the power of the colonists has not unnaturally been shaken by Lord GRANVILLE's dispatch, the rebels have renewed the contest with fresh audacity and more merciless cruelty than ever. Scarcely a mail from New-Zealand arrives in England without intelligence of a fresh massacre perpetrated in some unexpected quarter by a band of untamable savages.

It is not wonderful that, under these circumstances, the New-Zealanders should begin to fret under the continuance of a connection which not only furnishes them with no material protection against their relentless and bloodthirsty enemies, but actually ties their hands, and weakens them in the prosecution of the war. They are on the verge of insolvency as a colony, and can get no pecuniary aid even from the mother country, and yet they cannot carry on operations as the colonial authorities on the spot see fit without authority from the Colonial Office in Downing-street in London. However bloodthirsty and unprovoked the outrages of the natives may be, not a single Maori can be put to death under military law without all who were concerned being liable to a prosecution such as that to which Governor EYRE was subjected; and yet in Jamaica it was the Queen's troops that were the means of carrying out the fierce retribution inflicted by the local authorities, while the unlucky New-Zealanders, without the assistance of a man or the subsidy of a shilling from home, cannot stir hand or foot without the permission of a handful of red-tape officials at the opposite point on the surface of the globe. Naturally enough, they are all calling for a repeal of the profitless and irksome connection, and it is difficult to see how England can refuse it, if formally demanded. And if the future colonial policy of England is foreshadowed by her present treatment of the quarter of a million whites who now inhabit New-Zealand, it cannot be long before other of her dependencies will learn what to expect in time of trouble.

Trade—How do We Stand?

The close intercourse which exists between us and Europe, and particularly with Great Britain, communicates to the trade of this country whatever serious depressions they feel on the other side, and as the time has arrived for taking the half-yearly account of stock, and for striking a balance on the books, it would seem to be appropriate to consider the question, How we stand?

It is undeniable that the manufacturing industry of Great Britain, and particularly in cotton goods, has not been remunerative either to the producer or the distributor. In British India a serious famine, induced by a too exclusive cultivation of cotton to the neglect of the cereals, so confused the industry of Hindostan, that its immense population failed to take of Great Britain the usual *quantum* of manufactures. The diminution in the export of plain and colored cotton goods from London, Liverpool and the Clyde to India and China for the first five months of 1869, as compared with the first five months of 1868, amounts to over 110,000,000 yards. But the most serious obstacle to the prosperity of Great Britain has been the drought of 1868, following the bad crop of 1867.

The drought embraced most of the west coast of Europe, but was severest in Great Britain. The recent emigration to the United States from Norway and Sweden, which is attributed to this cause, shows that the northern limits of the drought passed the line of grain culture. In parts of Spain it was serious in its effects, and complaint is now made of a want of food on the borders of the line between Prussia and Russia. The fact that the better fed and better clothed population of England are not able from this cause to consume as much of English manufactures as usual, exerts an influence which does not appear in statistics, but is all powerful on the whole industry of the Kingdom.

The volume of their trade has been low since the collapse of 1866, which was due to the reaction occasioned by the cessation of hostilities in our civil war. The manufacturing power of Great Britain had been stimulated to an unusual degree, for which a large expenditure had been made, and new looms set up which were thrown out of use when peace prevailed. The suffering in England which commenced with this event was prolonged by the bad grain crop of 1867 and the drought of 1868, and consequently there is a want of the usual employment for skilled laborers and for capital throughout England.

The emigration now going on from manufacturing cities in England to this and other countries, and the freedom with which our public securities have been absorbed abroad, are the result in part of that diminished volume of trade. Both influences will prevail with more or less force until there shall be a substantial improvement in the condition of the people, which is scarcely possible within the present year. Even if the English crop shall be good, which is doubtful, the very extensive slaughter of cattle and other animals to avoid feeding them, and the necessity imposed by the drought of consuming all descriptions of food nearly to the limits of the daily supply, must prolong the period of recovery which will take place only after ease on these subjects is felt.

The experience of England in her manufacturing industry has been repeated in this country. Cotton cloths, printed and bleached, and unbleached goods, have been made and distributed at a lower price than was justified by what was paid for raw cotton. In woolen goods a larger quantity has been produced, added to what we imported, than could be consumed with profit. The import from Europe, consisting largely of consigned goods, remained here and aided to clog our markets, and especially with heavy goods. Manufacturers, in order to provide for the Spring trade just closed, aiming to be relieved of the obstruction from heavy goods, went into lighter fabrics, and produced them in considerable excess, and without advantage to any but consumers, who supplied themselves at nearly *ante-bellum* prices.

So far as the excess in cotton goods is concerned, the difficulty is being remedied, both in England and the United States, by diminishing time in some cases and the stopping of mills in others, and the level will presently be reached at which the consumption will be equivalent to the production in both quarters. In expectation of this result, manufactured cottons have advanced in our market from twelve to fifteen per cent., but raw cotton has advanced in nearly the same ratio, although its manufacture is not yet proceeded with at a profit.

The advance in raw cotton, which has been highly beneficial to our planting interest in the South, has been anomalous, as it took place in the face of the depression which has attended its manufacture abroad and at home. The famine in India and excessive rains, followed in another season by a more destructive drought, and the fear in other cotton countries that the United States would resume its former activity in this cultivation, and consequently a lower scale of foreign production, have enabled our planters to obtain high prices for their cotton, for which object they doubtless combined, and in which they were favored by the difficulties which attend any lowering of the capacity of mills here or elsewhere. Manufacturers consequently went on under full headway until some of them were compelled to stop and others to shorten time, and the interesting question arises what will be the combined effect in this policy of foreign and domestic mills upon the price of the crop of new cotton for the year which commences on the 1st of September. We will not, for the present, speculate on this point further than to say that we have no doubt that this industry in the South will be sufficiently rewarded until larger crops are produced than are at present possible.

So far as our crops of grain now growing are concerned, although a large portion of Illinois has been flooded by recent rains, the prospect appears to be favorable. Wheat of good quality and yield has already been harvested in Southern States, and as the mowing is advanced northwardly no change in the character of the harvest is yet perceived. A demand has sprung up from abroad for such grain and flour as we ordinarily export, and it would appear, although freights in foreign bottoms advance in a corresponding ratio, that we shall sell all that we ought of our surplus. Had it been pressed upon the market earlier, prices would have receded more than they have. It will be more to our advantage to feed here rather than in Europe the skilled workmen who are driven away from foreign looms by the lack of food, and who could not be detained abroad by the able writers who, at every advance in the price of grain, have affirmed its abundance in accessible markets. It was said by a writer in the London *Times*, regarded as authority in matters of food, that arrangements had been made to send down the Mississippi, for shipment to London and Liverpool, 10,000 bushels of corn daily for a long season; but, although not a bushel of it was sent, the publication had effect in the maize-producing districts south of the Black Sea and in Egypt, and, indeed, the granaries of the world have been opened to the English as the result of this assumed and easily-reached abundance in the Valley of the Mississippi.

By the steady pursuit of this policy, and the publication of English quotations in the newspapers of the world, accepted everywhere as accurate and reliable, the largest purchaser of grain has been able to impose upon the sellers everywhere its statements of its local markets as being wholly fair and reliable, as between the foreign producer and itself. We endeavored to expose this pretension, but the Press here has, with a single exception, supported the English view and aided Great Britain to obtain her supplies of food from meagre markets at her own prices. The immense population of the United Kingdom is now living from hand to mouth, and while claiming abundance at home is examining every market for supplies.

So far as our crops of cotton and of cereals is concerned, this country stands well, and as these constitute the foundation of our prosperity, we can scarcely fail to have a profitable season for trade, notwithstanding the present tight money market, produced in part by artificial means, but largely by the condition of the reserve held by our banking institutions, which is not of a character to permit accommodation to needy borrowers.

The Law of Salvage.

We publish this morning a recent decision by Judge BLATCHFORD, with a criticism thereon, with reference to the law of wrecking and the right of wrecking companies to demand compensation by way of salvage. The question is not a new one, it having arisen in 1866, in the case of the *Morning Star*, in which Judge BETTS, of the Southern District, decided that they were not entitled to recover. This decision was affirmed on appeal to the Circuit Court. A different rule would seem to prevail in some of the other Circuits and Districts. Judge BLATCHFORD has very properly determined to follow the rule laid down in this Circuit by Justice NELSON. The question is one of much interest to those engaged in commerce, and can only be finally settled by appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

MINOR TOPICS.

It will be seen by the report of a case in our legal column, tried in the First District Court yesterday, that the partner of the Justice appeared as counsel for the defendant. In the higher Courts it is illegal for the relatives or partners of Judges to practice before them, and, even though a decision has allowed this privilege to partners of Judges of inferior Courts, it is difficult to see why any distinction should be made. To say nothing of the good taste which should actuate both the Justice and his partner, the practice must, in nine cases out of ten, work manifest injustice.

We notice an advertisement in a City paper of a "*great calf-killing match* of five calves each, for $100 a side, at Bellevue Garden, tickets to be had at the gate" to-morrow afternoon. Is this frightful sport really to be carried on as a public attraction? We hope that among the spectators will be Mr. BERGH and a Police officer.

What have the Police Surgeons done in regard to the reports as to the number of cases they have attended during the past year? Are they too busy to respond? While the Police Board is making inquiries into the conduct of its subordinates, it may be as well to look also after one or two other matters. The public, for instance, is interested in knowing,

1. How much money is annually paid to private physicians for doing duties neglected by the Police Surgeons?

2. The number of cases of compromises with criminals conducted by detective and other officers, and the amounts involved?

3. The number of instances in which policemen have allowed parties to settle after arrests have been made; in other words, the compounded felonies to which policemen were parties?

4. The number of gaming houses protected by Police Sergeants, including the names of the Sergeants and the locality of the houses?

We ought to have an active and vigilant body as Fisheries Commissioners in this State. The black bass and whitefish of the numerous lakes and rivers throughout our State are left to the mercy of poachers. Our salmon rivers and trout streams are left without fish-passes; our bays and estuaries are robbed with pound-nets, fykes and seines, and our bait-fishes are taken by millions—thus robbing the food-fishes of subsistence. Under such circumstances as these, and while our fisheries on every hand are being robbed by poachers, we ask something more of the State Commissioners than the attempt to propagate fish in the ponds of Central Park.

The burglars are as prompt this year as ever to improve the golden opportunity afforded by the hegira of our citizens to the country. The houses thus vacated by owners, who leave their valuable portables behind them as easy spoil for the coming depredator, are receiving attention in turn as fast as can be expected under the circumstances. The houses are many, and the burglars so comparatively few that we cannot expect them to attend immediately to all the business thus suddenly pushed upon them; but we can assure our citizens that they will be reinforced in due time, and the crop of plate and other portable articles of value thus foolishly left unguarded will be fully garnered before the season is over. Occasionally some of these burglars are caught, as three were the other night; but such mishaps only advertise the vacant houses and whet the appetites of the larger number of rascals who remain uncaught.

We had a dispatch yesterday from San Francisco announcing that the Board of Regents of the State University of California had unanimously elected Mr. WILLIAM SWINTON, of this City, Professor of Literature, Rhetoric and Logic. Our readers are aware from the letters that have lately appeared in our columns that Mr. SWINTON has lately made the trip over the Pacific Road, and is now visiting the Pacific Coast. There is probably no man in the country who would give a more brilliant reputation to the College, or who is better fitted to fill the chair to which he has been chosen. He has acquired distinction both as a scholar and as a descriptive writer; and though he is best known to the public as an army correspondent and as the author of several works of American military history, he had, previous to the war, taken rank as a writer on philological and metaphysical questions. If California is able to offer inducements capable of attracting such men to her institutions of learning, she will soon become as distinguished for intellectual wealth as she has heretofore been for golden treasure. The University of California is a State institution, possessed of large resources; and it has already established itself on a foundation which secures it a position as the highest seat of learning on the Pacific Coast.

A few days ago a store down town was broken into by four boy burglars, two of whom were caught. Yesterday three boy burglars were caught in a house up town, after they had got possession of the silver ware and other valuables. In all the Station-houses boy criminals have been appearing of late in unusual numbers. We have also had quite a number of boy suicides and boy murderers. Satan seems to be around loose among the boys.

In the case of the collision between a Belt Railway street car and a locomotive of the Harlem Railroad by which a boy was killed, the Coroner's Jury have rendered a verdict finding the conductor and driver of the one and the engineer of the other guilty of criminal negligence. It is now time for the District-Attorney to act in the matter, and we hope there will be none of those delays that make the terrors of the law shadowy in the extreme. Promptness is especially called for in this case. If the parties are wrongfully accused, it is their right to be permitted to prove the fact at the earliest moment; and on the other hand, the community is entitled to exact a speedy penalty for the recklessness which is implied in the charge.

A more arrant piece of demagoguery than the Ohio Democratic platform we never read. In every resolution we see the trail of the demagogue.

The Tories and pseudo-Liberals in the House of Lords have at last succeeded in one of their attempts to damage the Irish Church bill. The proposal to substitute "concurrent endowment" for total disendowment was rejected by a majority even larger than that which voted the second reading of the bill, notwithstanding the adhesion of many powerful and distinguished Liberals. But its advocates have succeeded in carrying an amendment postponing the distribution of the Irish Church revenues for the present, on the ground that time is required for due consideration with regard to their application. Of course the amendment was made in the "leveling up" interest, and was strongly, but ineffectually, opposed by Government. The Commons, however, will certainly refuse their assent, and the Lords are in no mood for insisting on it, so that nothing beyond an extra day or two of debate and a little angry talk in the newspapers is likely to result.

The opening of Suez will be the opening of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and the restoration of that commercial activity which has died away on their shores for more than three centuries. Russia, Austria and the other countries touching those seas will wake to new life; and Prussia has been building a grand harbor on the shore of Hanover or Oldenburg, in order to "sail in" along with all the rest. This great change will tell against the commercial interests of England, who stands hindmost in the race, as to locality, and very probably that emigration of her skilled labor which has just commenced, in a noticeable way, will be continued. The Suez Canal will have a more general effect than our overland railway. Indeed, nothing but the opening of a Panama Canal could equal it in any way.

Without making any charges against Rear-Admiral HOFF, who has been in command of the West India Squadron ever since the outbreak of the Cuban revolution, we think the Navy Department will do well to place another officer in that position. The commander there should be a man determined to maintain the peace, and at the same time vigilant in upholding the rights of Americans resident in Cuba in times like these.

The successful establishment of a college for deaf mutes in Washington has suggested the idea of a college for the blind. There are eighteen institutions in the country where the blind are taught the rudiments of education, but there is a great demand for one where the highest literary culture may be obtained. Dr. HOWE, of the Boston Asylum, has demonstrated, by getting two of his pupils through College, that instruction in all studies may be imparted to the blind. One graduated at Harvard, and the other at Dartmouth; they employed assistants to read the lessons to them, and by this means were enabled to keep up with their classes. There were still many difficulties in the way of study which could be removed in an establishment where all the instruction was oral, and the demonstrations addressed to the touch instead of to the sight. Boston is ahead in the new movement; and although the last Legislature voted a special appropriation of $80,000 for enlarging and improving the State institution, a movement is actively progressing there to raise funds for a college. It is intended that a conservatory of music shall form a principal department of the proposed institution.

The Richmond Press on the Result in Virginia.

The Richmond *State Journal*, a Radical paper which earnestly supported Governor WELLS, insists that the negroes were intimidated from voting at the recent election, and that if the Walker Party has carried the State, it has been "by intimidation, by intolerance, persecution, bigotry and proscription." It also urges that as Congress cannot pass upon the State Constitution until after the Fifteenth Amendment has been ratified, the members of the Legislature just elected, which must ratify that amendment, must take the test oath. In another article the *State Journal* says the result of the election is only a momentary repulse, that it does not propose to yield one jot or one tittle of the principles for which it has so sturdily contended, and that "Virginia shall yet be Republican or Cossack."

The Richmond *Enquirer & Examiner* is devoutly thankful that the State is redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, and says President GRANT may congratulate himself on the success of his policy. It exults over "the anguish and confusion of all the fraternity of carpet-baggers," and says the idea of parting with Governor WELLS is to the people of Virginia one of the most delightful that the mind can enjoy.

The Richmond *Dispatch* exclaims that never in this country was there so proud a victory as that won by the friends of personal liberty and just and orderly government. It judges from the returns that "the bloody proscriptives, the allies of corruption and incompetency, are routed—horse, foot and dragoons," and it cries, "Rejoice, Virginians, for your noble old mother is saved from misrule, degradation and ruin."

The Richmond *Whig* more moderately advises the successful party to show their countrymen that they deserve their redemption. Speaking of its own course during the campaign, it says that it has sought to harmonize all classes of people, to reconstruct the State on the liberal Grant basis, to give to all men, without regard to color, their legal rights, and to pave the way for concord, peace and material prosperity. And it says, if the victory has been achieved, "let no one claim it as a Democratic or a Conservative victory. It will simply be a people's victory; it will be the success of President GRANT's liberal reconstruction policy, wrought out by the combined vote of Northern residents and natives, of Republicans and original Union men, and those who antagonized them during the war, aided by a portion of the colored vote." It points to the ticket as a Grant Republican ticket, to the adoption of the expurgated Constitution, as the realization of President GRANT's views, and to the elected legislative candidates as men who can take the required oath.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Fourth (on the 3d) in Columbia—Procession—Oration—Speeches by Governor Scott, Secretary Cardozo and Judge Hoge—Dinner—After Dinner—Procession Back—The Invisibles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Monday, July 5, 1869.

By general consent, Independence Day was celebrated here on the 3d; although in other parts of the State they are celebrating it to-day. The whites took no part in the observance of the day in Columbia, except that a good many stores and other places of business were closed. But the celebration proper was the work of the negroes, aided by a few of their party leaders. A grand procession was formed about 10 o'clock, headed by the Union League with its banners, "The Sons of Honor" and "The Refulgent Society"—all secret organizations of the negroes, and all understood to be political in their aim. After these followed an immense train of "the citizens generally," all colored, amounting to perhaps between fifteen hundred and two thousand. This procession marched through the principal streets, probably two miles in all, to a grove adjacent to the city known for half a century as Latta's Grove. Here were preparations for an oration and a barbecue. The orator of the day was Adjutant-General F. J. MOSES, who is Speaker of the House of Representatives. Upon the platform around the speaker were perhaps a score of the leaders of the Republican Party, both black and white, among whom were Governor SCOTT, Congressman HOGE, Judge WILLARD, WILDER, the new Postmaster, (colored;) CARDOZO, the new Secretary of State, (colored,) and others of smaller repute. Around the stand were gathered a crowd of about 4,000 persons, of whom ninety-nine hundreds at least were colored, and these were about half female. This is a singular feature of these gatherings—the large number of colored women. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. JACKSON, (white;) after which the Declaration of Independence (or the first half and conclusion of it) was then read by PURVIS, (colored.) Then came the regular

ORATION.

Speaker MOSES delivered an elaborate historical oration after the approved pattern of old times, one hour and a half in length. His theme was patriotism, WASHINGTON, America, the Revolutionary War, LINCOLN, the palmetto, and the emancipated race. The oration was very creditable, but very heavy, and entirely above the heads of his dusky auditors. His eulogy on WASHINGTON was very high, but that on LINCOLN infinitely higher. He made in passing some severe allusions to treason and rebellion, which were the more surprising when it is remembered that the Speaker himself was an officer in the Confederate service. His laudations of Major ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter memory, struck the few whites present as singular, because at the time Major ANDERSON was trying to hold Sumter, Speaker MOSES was in active service on the staff of Governor PICKENS, engaged in the reduction of the Fort. Apart, however, from these eccentric points, the oration of Speaker MOSES was creditable. It was elaborate, and based mainly upon the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON. He dwelt upon the dignity and honorableness of such patriotism as that, and urged upon his sable auditors to emulate the Father of his Country in all those noble virtues, very little of which they understood. In the midst of this oration the orator's voice failed him, and he was compelled to sit down for a quarter of an hour, and during this interim the Governor was called upon for a speech.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Governor SCOTT made but a few remarks, consisting of an extravagant eulogy on the orator of the day. Governor SCOTT remarked that he had been told that in that grove many of the great men of South Carolina—CALHOUN, MCDUFFIE, HAYNE, PRESTON and HARPER—had delivered orations; but he thought none of these great men ever did anything equal in ability and historical importance to the oration of to-day then lying on the table. This was the main point of Governor SCOTT's little speech. As soon as sufficiently rested, Speaker MOSES was again ready.

ORATION RESUMED.

Speaker MOSES continued in praise of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN—of WASHINGTON who, through seven years of war, battled against almost infinite odds and won; of LINCOLN, who by a stroke of his pen in the Emancipation Proclamation knocked the shackles of slavery off four millions of men. He wound up with a twin compliment to both these great patriots, WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, whom he fancied now to be traversing hand in hand the groves of eternal bliss.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

After the oration, the Secretary of State, CARDOZO, (colored,) delivered a very handsome little address, conservative, conciliatory and temperate. After him came Congressman HOGE, whose speech [illegible] calculated to win the respect of other than extremists. Then came

THE DINNER.

This was ample for the entire crowd, there being over four thousand pounds of fresh meat cooked, and an abundant supply of bread and vegetables. But uncultivated negroes, ignorant and hungry, just from the country, cannot be properly restrained; and it is fair to state that hardly half of those present got a satisfactory dinner. The country negroes crowded in and snatched and bagged the provisions to such an extent that as a dinner for four thousand persons the barbecue was a perfect failure. The day, however, passed off in great quiet. The Committee of Arrangements, (all colored except the Chairman,) had taken the precaution to forbid all liquors from being brought upon the field. Even lager-beer was sent away. And all the retail groceries in town, to which negroes could have access, were closed.

AFTER DINNER.

When the grab-feast was over, the procession re-formed and marched again over the city in return.

Later in the day there was a display on the street known as the Invisibles. It is a kind of negro burlesque on carnival processions. A crowd of maybe a hundred paraded through the principal streets, dressed in the most fantastic manner imaginable—some in frocks, many in masks, painted, wearing absurd head-gear, carrying dilapidated umbrellas, striding along in grotesque movements, riding upon donkeys, riding upon steers, driving cows and mules together, and in a score of ways making a ludicrous display. This closed about night. The streets all day, except about the barbecue hour, were crowded with country negroes. They had chartered a train of cars upon the Charleston Railroad, and one upon the Charlotte Road, running north; so that there was every facility for those within twenty miles, either north or south, to be present.

The political significance of these celebrations seems to be organization for future campaigns. The negroes are fond of societies, banners, mottoes, parades and pomps in general.

BOISE.

THE HALLECK MONUMENT.

Its Dedication at Guilford—Poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes—Oration by Bayard Taylor.

GUILFORD, Conn., Thursday, July 8.

The beautiful monument erected to the memory of FITZ-GREENE HALLECK over his grave in this town, was dedicated to-day in the presence of a large concourse of people, numbering perhaps 3,000, and including members of the Masonic fraternity. The exercises were simple and quite appropriate. They consisted of fitting music; the reading of HALLECK's lines on BURNS; a poem written by Professor OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES for the occasion; and an address by BAYARD TAYLOR. The latter was the main feature of the exercises. Of it the following is a brief synopsis:

We have been eighty years an organized nation, ninety-three years an independent people, more than two hundred years an American race, and to-day, for the first time in our history, we meet to dedicate publicly, with appropriate honors, a monument to an American poet. The occasion is thus lifted above the circle of personal memories which inspired it, and takes its place, as the beginning of a new epoch in the history of our culture. It carries our thoughts back of the commencement of this individual life, into the elements from which our literature grew, and forward, far beyond the closing of the tomb before us, into the possible growth and glory of the future. The rhythmical expression of emotion, or passion, or thought, is a need of the human race—coeval with speech, universal as religion, the prophetic forerunner as well as the last-begotten offspring of civilization. Poetry belongs equally to the impressible childhood of a people, and to the refined ease of their maturity. It is both the instinctive effort of nature and the loftiest ideal of art, receding to further and further spheres of spiritual beauty, as men rise to the capacity for its enjoyment. But our race was transferred, half-grown, from the songs of its early ages and the inspiring associations of its past, and set here, face to face with stern tasks, which left no space for the lighter play of the mind. The early generations of English bards gradually became foreign to us, for their songs, however sweet, were not those of our home. We profess to claim an equal share in CHAUCER and SPENSER and SHAKESPEARE; but it is a hollow pretence. They belong to our language, but we cannot truly feel that they belong to us as a people. The destiny that placed us on this soil robbed us of the magic of tradition, the wealth of romance, the suggestions of history, the sentiment of inherited homes and customs, and left us, shorn of our lisping childhood, to create a poetic literature for ourselves. In the same year in which the Constitution of the United States was completed and adopted, the first poet was born—RICHARD HENRY DANA, who still lives, and, despite his gray head, still keeps the freshness and youth of the poetic nature. Less than three years after him FITZ-GREENE HALLECK came into the world—the lyrical genius following the grave and contemplative muse of his elder brother. In HALLECK, therefore, we mourn our first loss out of the first generation of American bards; and a deeper significance is thus given to the personal honors which we lovingly pay to his memory. Let us be glad, not only that these honors have been so nobly deserved, but also that we find in him a flattering representative of his age! HALLECK was loyal to himself, as a man, and he was also loyal to his art, as a poet. His genius was essentially lyrical, and he seems to have felt, instinctively, its natural limitations. He quietly and gratefully accepted the fame which followed his best productions, but he never courted public applause. Even the swift popularity of the Croaker series could not seduce him to take advantage of the tide, which then promised a speedy flood. At periods in his history when anything from his pen would have been welcomed by a class of readers, whose growing taste found so little sustenance at home, he remained silent because he felt no immediate personal necessity of poetic utterance. The German poet UHLAND said to me; "I cannot now say whether I shall write any more, because I only write when I feel the positive need, and this is independent of my will, or the wish of others." Such was also the law of HALLECK's mind, and of the mind of every poet who reveres his divine gift. God cannot accept a mechanical prayer; and I do not compare sacred things with profane, when I say that a poem cannot be accepted which does not compel its own inspired utterance. He is the true priest of the human heart and the human soul, who rythmically expresses the emotions and the aspirations of his own. It has been said of HALLECK, as of CAMPBELL, that "he was afraid of the shadow which his own fame cast before him." I protest against the use of a clever epigrammatic sentence to misinterpret the poetic nature to men. The inference is that poets write merely for that popular recognition which is called fame, and, having attained a certain degree, fear to lose it by later productions which may not prove so acceptable. The poetic literature of a land is the finer and purer ether above its material growth and the vicissitudes of its history. Where it was vacant and barren for us, except, perchance, a feeble lark-note here and there, DANA, HALLECK and BRYANT rose together on steadier wings, and gave voices to the solitude—DANA with a broad, grave undertone, like that of the sea; BRYANT with a sound as of the wind in Summer woods and the fall of waters in mountain dells; and HALLECK with strains blown from a silver trumpet, breathing manly fire and courage. Many voices have followed them; the other rings with new melodies, and yet others shall come to lure all the aspirations of our hearts and echo all the yearnings of our separated destiny; but we shall not forget the forerunners who rose in advance of their welcome, and created their own audience by their songs. Thus it is, that in dedicating a monument to FITZ-GREENE HALLECK to-day, we symbolise the intellectual growth of the American people. They have at last taken that departure which represents the higher development of a nation—the capacity to value the genius which cannot work with material instruments. If any true song has heretofore been sung to unheeding ears, let us behold, in this dedication, the sign that our reproach is taken away,—that, henceforth, every new melody of the land shall spread in still expanding vibrations, until all shall learn to listen! The life of the poet who sleeps here represents the long period of transition between the appearance of American poetry and the creation of an appreciative and sympathetic audience for it. We must honor him all the more that in the beginning he was content with the few who heard him; that the agitations of national life through which he passed could not ruffle the clear flow of his song; and that, with a serene equanimity of temper, which is the rarest American virtue, he saw during his whole life, wealth and personal distinction constantly passing into less deserving hands, without temptation and without envy. However our field of poetic literature may bloom, whatever products of riper culture may rise to overshadow its present growths, the memory of HALLECK is perennially rooted at its entrance. Recognising the purity of his genius, the nobility of his character, we gratefully and affectionately dedicate to him this monument. There is no cypress in the wreath which we lay upon his grave. We wait for voices which shall no more say to the poet, "Stay here, at the level of our delight in you!"—but which shall cry to him, "Higher, still higher! though we may not reach you, yet in following we shall rise!" And, as our last prophetic hope, we look for that fortunate age, when the circle of sympathy, now so steadily widening, shall be coextensive with the nation, and when, even as the poet loves his land, his land shall love her poet!

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

Annual Commencement—Names of Members of the Graduating Class—Prizes Awarded and Degrees Conferred.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, July 8, 1869.

There was a brilliant assemblage at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, to-day, the occasion being the Commencement Exercises of that renowned institution. There were very many distinguished Episcopal clergymen present; among them Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, Bishop SOUTHGATE, Dr. TUCKER, of Troy, Dr. HALL, of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Dr. DIX, of New-York City, Dr. JOHNSON, Dr. VINTON, Dr. POTTER, Rev. Mr. HARRISON, Rev. Mr. DANKER, Rev. Mr. DUNCAN, of Matteawan, Dr. CADY, of Poughkeepsie, and Rev. Mr. CRARY, of Poughkeepsie. Mr. JOHN L. ASPINWALL and family were also present.

At 11:30 A. M. the students of the College, preceded by the Eastman College Band and arrayed in gowns and Oxford caps, marched to the Chapel, where Bishop POTTER offered up an eloquent prayer, after which a procession was again formed, headed by the band, the clergy and friends of the students all marching to a beautiful grove near the Chapel, where the exercises took place.

The poem by THOMAS COLE, of Catskill, was a masterly production. The address upon "Conservatism," by JOHN HENRY HOUGHTON, was a good one, and was justly applauded. NELSON RILEY BOSS delivered an elegant and polished address upon "Genius and Common Sense." The salutatory address in Latin, by WILLIAM REED THOMAS, of Poughkeepsie, commanded attention from all the learned divines and scholars upon the platform, who, when Mr. THOMAS had concluded, signified their admiration by energetic and vigorous applause. The valedictory, by JAMES STRYKER, of Annandale, brief though it was, went straight to the hearts of all.

At its close the following-named received prizes for superior advancement in their respective studies, viz.: Messrs. Crapsey, Tracy, Chadwell and Moran. The following received prizes for good character, having received not one demerit mark: Messrs. Moran, Ormsbee, Hayden, Rosencrans, Allen, Fairburn, Fulcher, Snyder, Tomlins. Mr. ORMSBEE, named above, has received no demerit marks for three years. As soon as the prizes were delivered, Bishop POTTER addressed the recipients, assuring them that their merit was of no common order, and deserved thus publicly to be noticed before so brilliant an assemblage.

The conferring of degrees upon the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts was then proceeded with, Rev. R. B. FAIRBURN officiating. The following is a list of the graduating class of 1869: James Stryker, *primus*, William Reed Thomas, *secundus*, Nelson Riley Boss, Thomas Cole, Charles Alburn Foster, John Henry Houghton, Samuel Moran, Albert Hall Ormsbee, Frederick Schroeder Lill, John Henry Weddle, Mr. Kimber and Mr. Grocer, received the degree of Master of Arts. All of the class of 1869 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

As soon as the regular exercises were concluded, the Bishop of the Diocese pronounced the benediction, when students and visitors adjourned to the spacious dining-rooms of the College and partook of a hearty repast.

Commencement at Trinity College, Hartford—The Honorary Degrees.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, July 8.

The Commencement exercises at Trinity College took place in the Opera House in this city to-day. ARTHUR MCCONKEY, of this State, gave the salutatory, and GEORGE OTIS HOLBROOK, of New-York, the valedictory oration. Governor JEWELL and Bishop WILLIAMS were present. The following honorary degrees were conferred: Master of Arts—J. M. GARCIA, of Rio Janeiro; Rev. JOHN EATON SMITH, of Westport, Conn.; COLEY JAMES, Salisbury, Conn. Doctor of Divinity—Rev. FRANCIS E. LAWRENCE, of New-York; Rev. HENRY OLMSTEAD, of Great Barrington, Mass.; Rev. WM. STEVENS PERRY, Geneva, N. Y. Doctor of Laws—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, of Washington, D. C. The Commencement dinner was served at the United States Hotel this afternoon. This evening President JACKSON gives a reception at his residence.

Commencement at Amherst—The Honorary Degrees.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, July 8.

At Amherst College Commencement to-day the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge OTIS P. LORD, of Salem, and HENRY MORRIS, of this City, and that of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. EDWIN E. BLISS, of Constantinople, Turkey, and Rev. E. P. GOODWIN, of Chicago. All four are graduates of Amherst.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Its Suggested Removal—A Chicago View—St. Louis Recommended.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 5.

It is time that the public mind, at least of the Western, Southwestern and Pacific States, were definitely turned to the question of the future location of our National Capital, as one demanding, not merely discussion, but speedy action. When the National Capital was located at Washington, Louisiana, including its undefined trans-Mississippi territory, had not been purchased from France. The Union consisted of a narrow belt of States running along the Atlantic from Maine to Georgia. Philadelphia was very nearly the centre of territory and population. Washington, therefore, was as near as need be to the centres of both population and area, and seemed likely to become nearer as area and population increased. Our centre of population has since moved westward to very near the City of Columbus, Ohio, and our centre of area is, by a singular coincidence of names, at an unbuilt City of Columbus on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, 120 miles west of Omaha. Our centre of population will approach our centre of area quite rapidly for some years yet, but will never reach it, and probably will never go further to the West or South than St. Louis. However great may be the growth of the country west of the Missouri, it can never attain so dense a population as that to the east of it. The arguments founded on centrality of area and population, which led a former generation to locate the capital at Washington, now prevail in favor of St. Louis.

The various sections of the great Mississippi Valley may either throw aside sectional rivalry and petty jealousies, and, with true, far-reaching sagacity, unite upon the most fit location, and secure the change, or they may waste their energies and delay or defeat the result by contending among themselves for the prize. If it is desirable, as we believe, that the capital shall not again be a mere village dependant on Government pap for the daily bread of all its residents, from President down to porter and fiddler, the choice lies between four cities—Cincinnati, Chicago, Memphis and St. Louis. It is an objection to Cincinnati that the centre of population has already reached or passed it, and, like Washington, it will be less central with each succeeding year. Moreover, neither the site of the city itself, nor that of its suburbs, is worthy of selection for a National Capital. The broken hills around Cincinnati are romantic and beautiful for isolated country residences, but ill-adapted to the laying out of magnificent public squares and the erection of Government edifices which shall be masterpieces of national architecture. Chicago rests content with her position as the commercial metropolis of the central basin drained by the lakes, the Mississippi and its tributaries. Her commercial and business interests would be injured by coming under the exclusive legislation of Congress (as would be required by the Constitution if the seat of Government were brought here) in a degree that not even the accession of the capital, if she could obtain it, would outweigh. Chicago prefers the wisdom of her local Solons, her Mayor and Common Council, and her rights of municipal self-government, to the kind of legislation which would be done for her by honorable members from Florida, Rhode Island, Alaska and Texas.

The severity of our Winters and Springs for persons, many of whom will be residents of the sunny South, and the monotony of our location, which is the only monotonous thing we have, are reasons why Chicago may abandon any claim she might be expected to make to selection for the National Capital. Memphis is too southern in geographical position and too rabid in its political sentiments of secessionism and mediæval Democracy to admit of the thought of her competition. Each of these objections becomes an argument in favor of St. Louis. She is, and will always remain a great commercial city, and in addition will ere long become a leading manufacturing centre. Official sojourners and visitors there would not be regarded as the mere prey of the resident population, as they always must be in a small town. Society would be toned, and its higher standard maintained by the presence of a large and influential class of men and women [illegible] with the Government, nor dependent on the shifting wind of public favor for their daily bread. The location is central as to area and population, unsurpassed in beauty of scenery or attractions of climate, and, finally, the immediate site for the location of the public edifices afforded by the commanding plateau around the pleasant City of St. Louis, would be fully equal to that at Washington, and unsurpassed at any other point in the country. Instead of the Potomac, the capital would overlook the Mississippi, so appropriately expressive of the broader tide, the deeper flow, the longer current and the resistless force our national development has attained since that early day when the tabernacle of the Government was set up amid the solitudes of the Potomac.

Last Winter a motion made in Congress by General LOGAN for the removal of the Capital to some central point was tabled by a small majority, doubtless, because of the lack of agreement among members as to where that point should be. It would be a very great local gain to Cincinnati, Chicago and Memphis, as well as to the entire country west of the Alleghenies, to remove the National Capital to St. Louis. Nor will the general sentiment of the Atlantic States give it any strenuous opposition. Let us all be content with the obvious advantage of removing the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley, and unite upon the movement with such harmony as will insure its success. If the people of the Mississippi Valley will unite on this point, it can speedily be accomplished. The expense would be comparatively trifling. The site should, of course, be given free of cost by St. Louis. The present public buildings could be taken down at Washington, stone by stone, laden on Government or other vessels, brought to St. Louis and erected again, precisely as they now stand, at a very moderate outlay. This should be done before the number of public buildings is increased, and before the several States have erected residences for their representatives, as has been proposed, at the National Capital.

THE POWELL EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Another Story that it is Lost—Nine Men Drowned—John Sumner, the Survivor, and John A. Risdon, an Impostor.

From the Omaha Republican, July 2 and 3.

In the Sierra Nevada, Rocky and Sierra Madre Mountains, the Quaking Asp, Bear River, Wasatch, Humboldt, Promontory, Uinta and Wind River ranges, there are every day experiences of trappers, hunters, explorers, pleasure-seekers and miners, which, if written and published, would astonish the world. The new discoveries, hair-breadth escapes, astonishing revelations are often of such a nature as to be almost incredible and beyond belief. Reading the hundreds of accounts brought in by the adventurers, or put in print by some brave wanderer, we get but a faint conception of the great West. We have a simple idea of its wonderous wealth, its peculiar geological formation, its singular species of animals unknown to history, its thousand different savage and barbaric tribes, its wealth of precious metals and perhaps form an impression of what must be gone through with in order to know it for a certainty. Parties are continuously organizing to open up the trackless wilds, explore the unknown rivers, or canyons, in search of something new, that the world may be enlightened and themselves benefited.

The Powell outfit was of the latter class. We say was, for all are now beyond the present, all having been lost, while in their perilous descent of Green River, some two weeks ago. We are enabled to lay the particulars of their sad fate before our readers this morning. Our personal knowledge of the country where the catastrophe occurred, with that of Mr. WM. RILEY, a trapper and Indian fighter of several years' experience, whom we met last Fall while hunting on Green River, also enables us to give a correct and authentic description of the country and the route taken by the explorers. Mr. RILEY has been over the ground several times, and is perhaps familiar with every foot of it. He has just arrived from the mountains, where he met Mr. JOHN SUMNER, the only survivor of the party, and from him gleaned every known particular of the explorers and their loss in the whirling rapids. Mr. SUMNER was first met by RILEY at Fort Bridger; but in order to give the reader a comprehensive description of it, it will be necessary to go a little further west.

Fort Bridger is ten miles from Byer's Ranch, and about thirty-five from Granger's. Quaking Asp Mountain, the great rim of the Pacific basin, is thirty-five miles nearly due west, while the Bear River Mountains, Uinta and Wasatch range lay more to the north and still further west. Just below Granger's several small streams centre and form a respectably sized creek known as Black's Fork. The Big Muddy, Ham's Fork, Little Beer or Darge Creek, all empty into Black's, near Bryan. From Bryan due north to Johnson's ferry on Green River, it is but seven miles. Both the latter stream and Black's Fork run parallel in a southeasterly direction for ninety miles by river and forty by land from Bryan, and there join forces. Leaving Green River City, we cross an alkaline plateau of one mile in length to the point where the brackish, salty waters of Bitter Creek intersect. From this point down the river for a distance of nine miles, the river forms one of the most beautiful landscape scenes in the world. Below this point the stream enters a narrow pass where the rocks lift their sombre heads hundreds of feet in the air. A few miles further and South Bitter Creek wends its sluggish way from Big Cedar Canyon and joins waters with the Green. Five miles of beautiful valley and then more of those towering rocks are passed. This appears to be the nature of the country until we reach the mouth of Black Fork, just seventy miles by water, below our starting point, but only twenty-five by land. At Henry's Fork, twenty-five miles further on, the scenery is more rugged. Smith's Fork and several other small tributaries empty at this point, and a wagon road cuts across the country to Fort Bridger. Twenty miles further and we enter Brown's Hole, a deep ten-mile valley of the Green River and Turkey Creek. Here we find more of the rock-sided walls, their height often reaching an altitude of 500 feet, while the stream narrows down to a hundred feet in width, and rushes through the gap with terrible rapidity. The bed is filled with huge boulders, fallen from the tops, which almost meet at certain points, formed of a kind of sandstone, impregnated with alkali, and porous in its nature. In the Winter it freezes, cracks open and drops into the water below. At its mouth the river enters Hell's Gate. "Death Door" would be equally as appropriate for this place, and on the walls at the entrance should be cut in deep letters, "He who enters here leaves hope behind."

The noise caused by the rushing, seething waters is almost deafening, and the very sight alone enough to shake the stoutest heart as it contemplates a descent of the dangerous pass. A falls twelve feet in height first meets the eye, and sends an involuntary shudder through the frame. No boat ever built could possibly pass over these falls without being shattered to atoms. With the bare possibility that such an attempt would be successful, four or five more falls would also have to be passed, while the channel between them is a roaring, rock-sided cauldron of whirlpools and rapids, with immense stones, rearing fierce-looking, sharp-pointed heads threateningly above the foam at every few feet. The water is precipitated down this gorge at a velocity of forty miles per hour, hence not the shadow of a chance for escape presents itself.

This is the scene which one encounters for ten miles. Only here and there dark, rocky canyons are abruptly broken in two by the stream.

Below Hell's Gate the river widens, but is still very rapid, with one, two, three and four feet falls every few miles, until we reach the mouth of Bear River, twenty miles below. For the twenty miles following, the rapids are not so bad, yet dangerous enough. The next five miles, however, is quite as bad, and in some places worse than Brown's Hole. Here we encounter fifteen miles of the towering, rocky sides again. These are known as "The Divides," and are covered with snow during nearly the whole year. They are passable only in July or August. From this point it is about seventy-five miles to Fort Bridger, in a northwesterly direction, and [illegible] miles to the mouth of the Green River and head of the Colorado—500 miles southwest of Denver, Colorado. These rapids are extensively known throughout the Western country as the spot where several different parties who have attempted a descent through the destructive chasms have perished in the foolhardy undertaking.

The party was organized in June, 1868, under the direction of Major J. W. POWELL, of the Normal University, of Normal, Ill. It was designed for scientific purposes, and consisted of twenty-five persons. The exploration was conducted under the auspices of the Normal and Wesleyan Universities of Bloomington, Ill., the Illinois Industrial College at Champaign, Ill., and the Chicago Academy of Sciences. The outfit was furnished by the last-named institution and the Natural History Society—the United States Government furnishing rations, railroad transportation, hunters, guides and an adequate military escort. The party started with every requisite necessary, among them two lifeboats built in Chicago. The survey began at the source of the Grand River, near Grand City, Middle Park, Colorado, and was vigorously prosecuted to Coalville. The original intention was to make a sixteen months' trip; but, for some reason unknown to us, a portion of them returned in the Fall, having been highly successful as far as the exploration extended.

Some of the party wintered near Brown's Hole, while the balance, with Major POWELL, struck across the country for Fort Bridger, and from there returned to the States. The Major had built a couple of boats, which he supposed particularly adapted to the navigation of the Green and Colorado Rivers. Returning to Green River City, he sold all the saddle and pack stock, got everything in readiness, and started, in company with nine picked men, for Fort Uma. The party was composed of the Major and his brother, who joined the party in May; Mr. WILLIAM RHODES; a boy 14 years of age, known as "Swartz;" JOHN SUMNER, of Denver, and four others whose names Mr. SUMNER had forgotten. They took with them three light boats, 900 pounds of ammunition, and rations to last six months. The whole party, excepting the leader, were volunteers, receiving no salary, and getting an interest only in any claim which might be discovered and staked off. This and a future prospect of being employed in the Chinese exploring expedition, which will start next Spring, was the only incentive to urge them on in the perilous journey, which they had estimated would occupy [illegible] and there along the route to examine the country.

The start was made the 1st of June, and progressed without an incident worthy of note until about the 15th, when the first great rapids at Brown's Hole were reached. Here one of the boats was badly smashed up by an unavoidable accident. Once entered, this pass must be gone through. There is no retracing the steps taken, and nothing but the coolest brain, the bravest heart, the strongest muscle, the firmest energy, the most unchangable intention of purpose, with close watchfulness, would ever carry one to its mouth, where a bare show for life may be found. Other parties have attempted the exploration of this stream, but none have ever dared venture the passage of Brown's Hole and Hell's Gate beyond. A detour has always been made until the light rapids, twenty miles below, were gained, when water was again taken to the Divides. Two different parties have tried the descent of these continuous falls, because of the almost utter impracticability of a roundabout trail. Death met them either way, one from the passage, the other from Indians, deep snows, lack of game, &c.

The Ross outfit left Laclede in 1862, numbering 27 men, well supplied with every required article of use or consumption. They started in search of gold and only ventured into the Divides in hopes to discover some wealthy spot or exposed mine. Their death was inevitable. Not one of them but had faced the grim monster a hundred times, and in places where quick-witted resources were the only salvation. Six of the number were left behind to take care of the stock. Those who entered the horrid gulf found a gigantic sepulchre, which buried the bodies forever from human sight.

The remaining six attempted a detour, but heavy September snows began falling; the trail was lost. Shelter and protection for man and beast was sought in a Quaking Asp grove. Starvation stared them in the face; part of the stock was killed for food, the balance died, and in 1864 skeletons of the brave fellows were discovered by some hunters, with a partial account of the terrible disaster.

But one expedition has ever succeeded in making this route. In May, of last year, BILLY LYONS, of Pittsburg, JESSE IRWIN, of old North Platte Ferry, and TOM and JESSE BELL. Major POWELL trusted too much to his long experience and superior intelligence; the fact is patent to every person. Still, as an explorer one could never make success without venture. His pluck was commendable, but his judgment in this instance very bad. 'Twas his first failure. Warned time and again by those familiar with the nature of his route, he turned a deaf ear to every voice and pressed on. For the judgment of his followers we can only say they are deserving a monument for their fidelity and the steadfast manner in which they confided and clung to him, as if, indeed, he was the great oracle to guide them on.

Our account is soon told. Ambition had a strong hold upon reason. Judgment was laid aside, and the Napoleonic Major, with his brave band of faithful companions, saving one who was ordered on shore to report, in case the failure none believed in did occur; these high-minded men, bracing their courage well up, made every preparation, and then entered death's portals—the awful, treacherous portals of Hell's Gate. We can only say, they must have died as they had lived—heroes all; yielding up their spirits with the same quiet indifference and pure faith manifested during the horrible descent of the rapids in Brown's Hole.

Dispatch from Mrs. Powell—Who is Sumner?

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 8.

The *Tribune* this morning publishes a dispatch from Mrs. POWELL, wife of Major POWELL, dated Detroit, in answer to an inquiry from the editor of the *Tribune*, whether JOHN SUMNER, to whose origin the story of the disaster is attributed by the Omaha *Republican*, belonged to the expedition. Mrs. POWELL says SUMNER was a member of the expedition. She does not believe the story, and evidently does not believe it comes from JOHN SUMNER. Nothing direct has been heard from Major POWELL since the letter to the *Tribune* of May 24. The question is narrowed down to this: Has JOHN SUMNER actually returned from the expedition reported lost on Green River, late in June, which story RISDON got hold of, appropriated and boggled, or is the story attributed to SUMNER only.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

On Wednesday evening last, at the meeting of the Board of Education, Commissioner SANDS introduced several resolutions of inquiry, with the intention of discovering, if possible, something of the inner workings of that body. The resolutions were eminently proper, and should be closely followed up.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE WHITMORE and Mrs. HELEN WILSON were yesterday appointed delegates from the First and Third Congressional Districts of this State to the Woman's Suffrage Convention, to be held at Saratoga on the 13th and 14th insts.

The *North German Correspondent* is the title of a new semi-weekly paper published in the Prussian capital, Berlin, in the English language. Unlike the majority of papers published in foreign countries in the Anglo-Saxon tongue, which appeal only to English residents, and usually give only suitable interested opinions, the *North German Correspondent* is replete with general, most comprehensive and valuable information in the fields of politics, commerce, trade, statistics, art, science, literature, emigration, and other topics of interest, discussed in a broadly intelligent and reliable manner, and forming a complete reflex of public opinion on all subjects current in the North German Confederation. A journal such as this, which all who speak the English language could read and understand, has long been needed by those who have desired to obtain a correct opinion of public affairs, especially American readers, whose interests are so nearly allied with those of Germany.

One of the largest establishments in the United States devoted exclusively to the sale of medicine is that of Mr. JOHN F. HENRY, of this City, whose warehouse in College-place is nearly 200 feet deep, five stories in height, and has two stories under ground. He has also, in connection with the drug business, the great central mineral water depot for the United States, whence nearly all retail dealers in the country receive their supplies. Mr. HENRY, who is still a young man, but little over 30, has accumulated a fortune in a very few years by the sale of the various popular remedies of the day.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, LL. D., of Brooklyn, who endowed the Observatory at Hamilton College, Clinton, has provided for all the expenses of an astronomical excursion from the College to Iowa, for observing the great solar eclipse of Aug. 7. As a part of the necessary outfit for the excursion, Mr. LITCHFIELD has imported the finest spectroscope to be found in Germany, which will afterward form a part of the furniture of the Litchfield Observatory.

Mr. George Peabody and his Second Gift to the South.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, July 7.

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY's second gift to promote education in the Southern States is even greater than we stated it to be. Besides the valuable stocks, worth more than a million of dollars, he adds $[illegible],000 in Florida bonds, which will ultimately be paid, and will swell the amount of his gifts to this one object to nearly $4,000,000. The letter to the Trustees, advising them of this new gift, was written by Mr. PEABODY himself, and shows the clearness and vigor of his intellect, notwithstanding the fact that he is suffering from a disease of a serious nature, painful and prostrating, and which, he is conscious, must before long terminate his life. The interview between the great philanthropist, lying upon his sick bed, and the distinguished gentlemen who have so wisely administered his magnificent charity, was an exceedingly affecting one.

A description of it, and particularly of Mr. PEABODY's remarks, not only in regard to the educational scheme and what he expects to result from it, but in relation to the war, would intensify the public regard for him, not only as one of the greatest of benefactors, but as one of the purest of patriots—never for a moment faltering in his allegiance to the Government, though never forgetting that the North and South constitute one country. He will not live to see the full fruits of his noble charity. But the great banker, in his best days, never embarked in a scheme more certain of success or promising more magnificent returns. His educational fund is accomplishing and will consummate, what changes of the Constitution could never effect, the existence of real and abiding harmony between the North and the South.

Mr. PEABODY, we learn, designs to administer upon his own estate. Death will find him possessed of only means sufficient for a becoming burial. He will leave nothing for heirs to quarrel about. His vast estate will not be tied up in chancery, at the instigation of some avaricious heir at law, to the sore disappointment and suffering of needy beneficiaries. He will finish his good work.

WHEAT PROSPECTS IN NORTHWESTERN OHIO.—The continued rains and heavy winds, with brief intervals of scalding heat, have been very injurious to the wheat crop in Northwestern Ohio. Farmers say that favorable weather from this time forward might enable them to secure half an average crop, but a continuation of such weather as has prevailed during the few weeks past will almost entirely destroy the wheat. [illegible] fields which promised well a few weeks since, will not have a scythe put into them. Corn is also quite backward, but farmers hope for a favorable Fall.—*Toledo Commercial, July 6.*

NO. 30 OF HEARTH AND HOME, out to-day, contains the prize song for which the publishers paid $100, by award of a committee. Also, an illustrated description of Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT's country seat at Roslyn, with a portrait.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Cable Dispatches from all Parts of the Old World—Interesting Letters from Our Correspondents Abroad—Affairs in Spain; A Week of Intense Excitement at Madrid; Scenes at the Installation of Regent Serrano; The National Pantheon—The New Steamer *Atlantic* and Her First Transatlantic Trip; General Description of the Vessel; Innovations of Construction, &c.—English Affairs; Comments of the Press and People on the Death of Mr. Raymond; The Irish Church Bill in Parliament; A Channel Tunnel; Gloomy Manchester—The French Empire; Napoleon's most Recent Speech and its Purport; The European Horizon Declared to be Quite Cloudless.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.—Full List of Patents Recently Granted at Home and Abroad, with Minute Description of Each—Rules for Bathing; Precautions Necessary to be Observed by Bathers—The Solar Eclipse of August; Arrangements by Commodore Sands for Taking Observations.

GENERAL TOPICS.—The Liquor Seizures in Boston; Descent Upon a Leading Lager-Beer Saloon; The Property Taken; Excitement Among the Germans—New Publications; Criticisms of Recent Books—The Cuban Ringleader; The Hiding Place of Colonels Byron and Ryan; Trial of General Goicuria; Excitement of the Cubans—Amherst College Commencement; Preliminary Meetings and Exercises; Interesting Facts Concerning the College—Utah Territory; Condition of the Crops; Mormon Missionaries for Europe; Need of a Good Hotel at Salt Lake City.

AGRICULTURAL.—Proceedings of the Farmers' Club; The Pip in Fowls; Running Into Debt for Land; The Ten-Hour System; Exterminating House-Flies; Tin-Lined Lead Pipe; A New Seed Cleaner; The Weather and the Crops; Prospects of the Harvest; Large Yield of Wheat and Average Crop of Corn Expected—Making Hay—Mowing Pasture Fields; Agricultural Brevities.

POLITICAL MATTERS.—Washington Affairs—The Virginia Election; Overwhelming Success of the Walker Ticket; A Quiet Day Throughout the State; The Congressional Delegation; Congratulatory Dispatch to President Grant—Ohio Politics and the Democratic State Convention; Nomination of General Rosecrans for Governor; Platform of the Party—The Irish Republicans in Convention at Chicago; Complete Organization; Adoption of a Platform—Politics in California; The Democratic State Convention and its Platform—Pennsylvania; The Constitutionality of the Philadelphia Registry Law—Chatauqua County and Citizens' Associations; What a Plain Countryman thinks of the Plan—The Texas Bond Case; Texas not a State in the Union; She has no Standing in the Courts of the United States—Platform of the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of Alabama—Miscellaneous.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Underground Railroad; The Directors Moving in the Matter; Surveys being made by Competent Engineers; Full Statement of the Proposed Enterprise to be given to the Public—The Sectarian School Fund; What the Commissioner appointed to distribute it has Done and is going to Do—Ritualism and Insanity; A Lady adjudged to be Insane asks for a Rehearing; Ritualism in a New Phase—Local Brevities.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Result in Virginia—The Acquisition of Cuba; Is it Desirable—Democratic Policy as Expounded by Tammany—Minor Topics.

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A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BEARNS—CHESTER.—On Thursday, June 24, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, of St. Mark's Church, W. H. BEARNS to Miss LILLY P. CHESTER, daughter of the late Colonel Wm. H. Chester, all of this City. No cards.

LONG—BAKER.—On Wednesday, July 7, at the Congregational Church, Flushing, L. I., by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, Rector of St. George's Episcopal Church, Mr. T. H. LONG, of Victoria, Vancouver Island, to Miss MARY C. BAKER, daughter of the late George C. Baker, of Flushing, L. I.

PUTNAM—SHEPARD.—At Dorchester, Mass., on Wednesday, July 7, by Rev. Dr. Hill, GEO. HAVEN PUTNAM, of the firm of G. P. Putnam & Son, Publishers, of New-York, to REBECCA K. SHEPARD, daughter of the late Otis Shepard, of Dorchester. No cards.

ROBERTS—WALKER.—On Wednesday, July 7, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rev. JNO. J. ROBERTS to MARGARET WALKER, all of this City.

STIMIS—MOSS.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, July 3, by Rev. R. W. Howes, Jr., LOUIS A. STIMIS to Miss CLARA J. MOSS. No cards.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—In Brooklyn, DAVID WEBSTER, son of David A. and Mary K. Baldwin, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] Hicks-st., near Degraw, on Friday, at 10 o'clock.

CRAM.—On Tuesday evening, at his residence, No. [illegible] East 17th-st., JACOB CRAM, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons and his sons-in-law, Dr. J. K. Mason and General J. Watson Webb, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on [illegible], at 10 A. M.

GREEN.—On Thursday, July 8, CHARLES, youngest son of William and Adelia Green, aged 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 441 West 27th-st.

JESSUP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 8, JAMES HENRY, son of Rev. Edward and Elizabeth P. Jessup, aged 9 months and 10 days.

Funeral at the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and Pacific-st., on Friday, at 9½ A. M.

KLAEGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 7, MARTIN KLAEGER, of Worms, Germany, aged 18 years.

LANE.—At Exeter, N. H., on Wednesday, July 7, JOHN C. LANE, of the late firm of Bridges & Lane, of this City.

PRESTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 8, MARY H. PRESTON, wife of Edward Preston.

Funeral on Saturday, at 3 P. M., from No. [illegible] Sackett-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

VAN AMRINGE.—On Wednesday, July 7, TEMPLETON, infant son of Thomas B. and Isabella M. Van Amringe.

STEVENSON.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Saturday, July 3, MARY, widow of the late James Stevenson, of Woolwich, England, in the 47th year of her age.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, July 7, in the 5th year of his age, WALTER FRANKLIN, eldest son of Charles E. and Louisa S. Townsend.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Mediator, Edgewater, N. J., on Friday, July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fort Lee boat will leave Canal-st. at 2 P. M. for Pleasant Valley, (Edgewater,) and return at 4 and 6 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—To Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,378 New-York Post-Office.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending July 10, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—Appointment to cadetship to be made before September. Accredited parties of means address CONGRESSMAN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for ten days.

PRICE OF HAIR CUTTING REDUCED by the inimitable; styles of hair and whiskers suitable; best work only. Studio, No. [illegible] Broadway; shaving, shampooing, dyeing.

NOTICE.—STEAMER R. L. MABEY WILL take the place of the steamer ARGO on the Rockaway route.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MANHOOD.—A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE Cause and Cure of Premature Decline in Man, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, &c.
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Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Address the Author,
Dr. E. DE F. CURTIS,
No. [illegible] F-st., Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., w. s., lot No. 883, James DeLancey's map, 25x87.6	$27,250
Beekman-place, w. s., 30 ft. n. of Mitchell-place, 25x80	22,000
Clarkson-st., n. s., 25x75	4,700
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 41st-st., 25x100 Madison-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 41st-st., 22.9x100 41st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	30,000
Rose-st., No. 27, 27.4x103.8½x19.9½x24.1x26.7¾x21.10x14.6x3.10x88.6½	Nom.
Spring-st., n. e. corner of Marion-st., 25.1x100.9x25x99	22,100
3d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x96.2	10,000
42d-st., n. s., 116 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17x100.5	13,800
54th-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of Madison-av., 22x100.5	40,000
50th-st., n. s., 128.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x50	22,000
57th-st., s. s., 218 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 22x100.5	11,850
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 60th-st., 25.4x100, ½ part	10,500
3d-av., e. s., 65.3½ ft. s. of 77th-st., 27.6x75	45,000
10th-av., s.w. corner of 55th-st., 51.3½x232.6½x— 114th-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x½ block 116th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x½ block	Nom.
Leases Recorded.	
Broadway, No. 1,288, 3 years and 10 months, per year	$1,800
51st-st., Nos. 157 and 159, E., 5 years, per year, $900 for the 1st year and for the last 4 years	900
Avenue A, No. 24, 3 years, per year	600
6th-av., n. w. corner of 44th-st., 5 years, per year	4,500
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Broadway, w. s., 61.7 ft. n. of Bartlett-st., 20.5x94.5x20x89.3	$1,500
Dean-st. and New-York-av., n. w. corner, 100x214.5	1,400
DeKalb-av. and Adelphi-st., s. w. corner, 27.3x38.1x72.9x25	12,500
Evans-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Marshall-st., 25x75	6,000
Hamilton-st., w. s., between Myrtle and Park avs., 3 houses and lots, 10x36	22,500
Hopkins-st., s. s., 175 feet w. of Thompson, 25x100	800
Jay-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 107.9x25	4,500
Meserole-st., s. s., 466.6 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 100x82.6x26x11.7x27	3,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 71.6 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 25x18.4x61	1,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	1,500
Madison-st., s. s., 372.3 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100.1	1,900
McDougal-st., s. s., 88.10 ft. w. of Broadway, 75.9x102.7x24.8	800
Powers-st., s. s., 37.10 ft. w. of Catharine-st., 40x3x28x7.8x25	1,500
Quincy-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	5,000
Rappelyea-st., s. s., 64.6 ft. e. of Manhasset-place, 21.6x90	1,500
Stagg-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	2,275
Suydam-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100	1,500
Walworth-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 50x100	1,000
Warren-st., n. e. s., 75 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 25x100	2,800
Withers-st., w. s., 125 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	1,400
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Park-av., 25x127.9	1,200
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Troy-av., 75x127.9	1,500
2d and South 4th sts., n. w. corner, 25x75, (B. and S.)	800
2d and North 9th sts., easterly corner, 25x100	2,600
South 5th-st. and Union-av., n. w. corner, 75x42x55x100	11,000
North 8th-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. s. e. of 2d-st., 25x100	2,000
5th-st., n. s., 100 ft. n. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	140
6th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x90.11x50x90	700
6th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100	500
6th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	600
Atlantic-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-av., 25x75x34.6x25	1,100
Central-av. and George-st., southerly corner, 131x216.1x172	2,250
Clinton-av., w. s., about 450 feet n. of Gates-av., 25x120	26,000
Fulton-av., w. s., 1,012.1 ft. n. of New-Lotts road, 40x[illegible]	5,800
Fulton-av., s. s., 500 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 25x100	2,900
Gates-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 19x100	5,200
Lafayette-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x200	2,150
Liberty-av., e. s., 100 ft. w. of Smith-av., 75x100	5,810
Throop-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Stockton-st., 20x85	560
6th-av. and 65th-st., n. w. corner, 100x100.2	600
Lease Recorded.	
Meserole-st., No. 27, 5 years, per year	$240
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Bayside.	
Bradish-av. and Bowne-st., n. w. corner, 200.5x135 Vine-st., w. s., 108.4 ft. n. of Bradish-av., 100x28.4	$724
Flushing.	
Lawrence-st. and Maple-av., n. e. corner, 108.2x100.3	$1,000
Sanford-av. and Lawrence-st., s. e. corner, 111.3x183.3	12,000
Hicksville.	
Hicksville to Newbridge road, adjoining Thingold, 2 acres	$230
Jamaica.	
Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road, s. s., adjoining Captain Briggs', 42 acres	$43,000
Long Neck Point, adjoining Herriman's, 9 acres, Salt Meadow	300
Locust Grove.	
Walnut-st., s. s., 160 ft. n. of Shell road, 25x100	$250
Maspeth.	
Broad-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Newtown road, 25x107.6 1st and Broad sts., n. w. corner, 107.6x150 Williamsburg and Newtown Plank road, s. s., 147.6 ft. w. of Broad-st., 75x100	$1,350
Newtown.	
Suydam-place, n. s., 225 ft. w. of Chicago-av., 25x100	$155
Suydam-place, n. s., 300 ft. w. of Chicago-av., 25x100	155
Newtown road, e. s., adjoining Rappelyea's, ½ acre, Snelling's	1,200
Academy-st., s. e. s., 148.9 ft. n. e. of Paynter-av., 50x100	1,600
Melvina.	
6th-st., lot No. 183, 25x100	$100
Wingfield.	
Henry-st., s. s., lots Nos. 14 and 20, 50x100	$220
Woodhaven.	
University-place, s. s., lots Nos. 3 and 4	$175
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Academy-st., s. s., indefinite locality, 25x94	$2,400
Court-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Morris-av., 25x100	400
Clinton-av., s. s., indefinite, 20x119	11,000
Frelinghuysen-av., w. s., indefinite, 50x100	5,000
Frelinghuysen-av., indefinite, small gore and lot, 45x—	300
Hayes-st., w. s., 82 ft. n. of Dark-lane, 50 ft. front	1,000
Hudson-st., e. s., indefinite, 25x100	600
Hume-st., w. s., indefinite, 25 ft. front	360
Hampton-st., s. s., 100 ft. from Boston-st., 47x100	2,700
Kearny-st., e. s., 200 ft. from McWhorter-st., 25x100	1,300
Mill-st., s. s., 225 ft. from Halsted-av., 25x100	700
Johnson-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 25x90	411
Orange-st., n. s., indefinite, 25x25	3,000
Orange-st., s. s., indefinite, 25x150	4,500
Pennington-st., s. s., indefinite, 25 ft. front Pennington-st., s. s., 20x100	2,000
Pierce-st., s. s., indefinite, 25x100	600
Rankin-st., n. w. s., indefinite, 25x25	3,300
Stone-st., s. s., indefinite, 50x94	325
Stone-st., s. s., indefinite, 50x95	350
Springfield-av., indefinite corner, 25x100	350
Waverley-place, w. s., indefinite, 24x100	700
Montclair.	
Old Mountain-road, centre line, w. of Orange, 2 acres	$3,862
Old Mountain-road, centre line, w. of Orange, 1 acre	1,931
Newark and Pompton turnpike, indefinite, 3 74-100 acres	750
Orange.	
Laurel-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Scotland-st., 25x101	$400
East Orange.	
Sussex-av., n. s., 500 ft. from Stirling-st., 50x140	$400
Jersey City.	
South 2d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x100	$2,400
North 7th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 25x100	2,040
North 5th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Grove-st., 25x100	2,500
Sussex-st., s. s., 44 ft. e. of Greene-st., 18.9x100	3,500
South 4th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Cole-st., 25x75	2,400
Wayne-st. and Railroad-av., lots Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 50x100	2,900
Hudson City.	
Lot No. 32, block No. 34, Vanderbeck & Co.'s map, 25x100	$1,150
Lot No. 128, Van Vorst's estate, 25x100	Nom.
Clinton-st., e. s., lot No. 28, City map	750
Hoboken.	
Garden-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of 8th-st., 14.6x100	$1,600
Washington-st., e. s., 120 ft. n. of 7th-st., 25x100	2,750
Lot No. 18, block No. 17, Coster's estate, 25x100	1,375
West Hoboken.	
[illegible]-av., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Clinton-av., 50x100	$4,000
Lots Nos. 174 and 175, Secomb & Brookhouse's map, 50x100	2,500
Clinton-st., e. s., 79 ft. s. of Hoboken-st., 25x100	5,400
Bergen.	
Monticello-av., w. s., 306 ft. s. of Clinton-place, 152x131	$6,250
Fairview-av., s. s., 296 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 100x142	12,000
North Bergen.	
Lot No. 26, map of C. Angelbrecht's property, 25x100	$150
Lots Nos. 347 and 348, block No. 11, e. s. Palisade-av., 50x100	1,000
Corner of Bergen and Central avs., 11¼ acres	3,450
Bayonne.	
Corner of 3d-st. and Avenue B, 150x230	$9,000
46th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Avenue E, 100x150	3,000
Harrison.	
Hill-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-st., 100x100	$1,000
Union.	
Lots Nos. 237 and 238, map of Guttenberg, 50x100	$300
Lot No. 633, map of Guttenberg, 25x100	200
Lot No. 115, block No. 6, map of North Union Lot No. 60, block No. 4, map of North Union } 25x100	300

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FOR SALE—COMPLETELY AND HANDsomely furnished, a fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the house is in very best condition; carpets and most of the furniture new last May. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

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ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

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AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, 40 minutes by Erie Railway from City, for SALE by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent of Rutherford Park, or BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.

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TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 100 William-st., suitable for stationery or drug business. Apply to W. H. NEILSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 4 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 280 WEST 57TH-st., fronting Central Park; four rooms, $20.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HANDSOME AND COMPLETELY furnished apartments for light housekeeping wanted, by a gentleman and wife, in a first-class house and neighborhood, with a small family of adults. Call and leave particulars with KETCHAM & HANCE, No. 401 4th-av., corner 28th-st. Best of reference given and required.

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O. H. Pierson, Auctioneer.

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ONLY $10 A MONTH,
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(AUCTIONEERS,)
No. 28 Pine-st., New-York,
will positively sell, without limit, 300 plots, 50x150 each,
AT WEST ROSELLE, N. J.,
On WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 1 P. M.,

on the premises. These lots are on high rolling ground, within a few minutes' walk of two stations, near the beautiful Rahway River, in a neighborhood rapidly improving, and distant only fifty minutes from New-York. Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale. Collation on the grounds. For maps, full particulars and free passes, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York; J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, No. 53 Liberty-st.; of Frank Garrett, Agent U. S. Express, Long Dock, Jersey City; and of John H. Platt, Hudson City. The train will stop at Communipaw.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

LONG BRANCH VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell
100 SPLENDID VILLA LOTS, 50x150 each,
ON MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869,
at Kensington Park, Long Branch, N. J.
For maps, &c., apply to A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., No. 77 Bleecker-st., and J. W. Morris, auctioneer, Long Branch, N. J.

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at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.
The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
IN NEW YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The Bonds are secured by a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent. per annum, and the mortgage now covers ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE MILES OF A THOROUGHLY BUILT AND FULLY EQUIPPED RAILROAD IN ACTIVE OPERATION, extending from Houston, Texas, in a northerly direction toward the Red River, where it is intended to connect with the Railroads now building from Lawrence, Kansas City and St. Louis, with a branch road to Austin, twenty-five miles of which is now in operation. It also covers valuable prairie and timber lands, to the amount of 8,400 acres for each mile of road built. The Bonds issued and to be issued are limited to $20,000 per mile. NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION. Shepherd Knapp, Esq., and William Walter Phelps, Esq., are Trustees under the mortgage. The Railway as built and projected passes through the most fertile and thickly-populated portion of the State of Texas, and during the past three years has earned more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund upon its bonds. For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.—Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. JACOB CAMPBELL, President. Dated New-York, May 18, 1869. This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK. } THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules will be furnished on application. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on the 28th and 29th June. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY: The undersigned will receive proposals to the 12th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
(OF ILLINOIS)
First Mortgage Seven per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time, if desired.

Length of road, 117 1-100 miles; total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, the bonds being secured by a First Mortgage on the whole road, equipment and entire property of the Company.

This road runs east and west on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois, which will furnish local business sufficient to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. A glance at a map will convince any one that the prospects of this road are most promising.

The whole line has been graded at a cost of $1,200,000, which has been paid with funds realized from stock subscriptions, and is now ready for the rails, which are being rapidly put down. The whole road will be completed early the coming Fall.

We offer a limited number of these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN.
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.
Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum. A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price. Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., until 12 o'clock on the 21st day of July, when the same will be publicly opened for the sale to the undersigned for cancellation of $60,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company. Parties whose proposals are accepted will be immediately notified thereof, and will be required to present their bonds for payment at the office of the Company on the following day.
ISAAC H. KNOX,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.
New-York, July 8, 1869.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869. }
PURCHASE OF BONDS.
By direction of the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasury will purchase on FRIDAY, July 9, Three Million of Six per Cent. Bonds. Proposals will be received until 12 noon. Particulars will be furnished upon application to the Deputy Assistant Treasurer.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT Bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 40 per cent. in net annual income. Full particulars furnished by JAY COOKE & CO.

HOLDERS OF CITY OR COUNTY bonds on farm mortgages of the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, wishing to sell or settle, should apply directly to TOWNSEND & SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 to $100,000, on first-class New-York City real estate, to owners only. H. A. GRAHAM, No. 8 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117¼	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	116⅝	117⅛
Coupon, 1881	117¾	117⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	116⅝	117⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	117¼	118¼	10-40 Regist'd	107⅞	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	121½	121¾	10-40 Coupon	107⅞	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	117½	118⅛	Gold	135⅞	136⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	118⅛	118⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	105⅞	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	116⅝	117⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

THE UNITED CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANIES OF NEW-JERSEY, TRENTON, June 21, 1869. }
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company:
All stockholders as registered on the books of the above-named Companies on the 15th day of July, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for fifteen per cent. of their aggregate interests in the four Companies in new stock at par, as follows:
First—Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription between the 22d day of July and 10th day of August, 1869.
Second—Fifty per cent. between the 22d day of January and 10th day of February, 1870.
Subscriptions received at the offices of the Companies where the last dividend was collected, viz.: At the office of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 266 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia; and at the office of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York.
RICHARD STOCKTON,
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, } Treasurers.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 303 CANAL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.
CASH CAPITAL..........$150,000
SURPLUS, JUNE 22, 1869....87,419
ASSETS..........$237,419
The Board of Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
June 21, 1869.
The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws. All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest as from July 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 19, 1869. DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT,
[illegible], } Vice-Presidents.
J. P. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest, free of Government tax, be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; also an extra interest at the same rates, payable on and after Monday, 19th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 162 Broadway. }
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. }
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on MONDAY, July 12.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th of July next. The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 10.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, NO. 26 COURT, CORNER OF REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1869. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable July 1.
WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 12. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. }
THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board.
ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869. }
A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. }
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 12.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE United States Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a regular semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, free from Government tax.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

31ST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
payable on and after July 7, 1869.
THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.
The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW YORK, June 17, 1869.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto of $5 and upward, on and after MONDAY, July 19.
Interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from July 1.
Deposits made NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, June 30, 1869. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 63 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.) }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1869. }
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

24TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y. }
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid upon the capital stock of this Company, including the capital stock of the late Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, the Cleveland and Toledo, and the Lake Shore Railroad Companies, and the common stock of the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, to the shareholders respectively, at this office, on the 2d day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 46 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDERS' Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO,
A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869.
ALSO,
Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 22, 1869. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly Dividend (No. 29) of 2½ per Cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 16th day of July proximo, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.
The transfer books will close on the 6th July, at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 17th July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 62 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
free from Government tax,
payable on demand.
JAMES M. RODGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. (3½ ℘ cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 36 William-st., on the 15th day of July.
Transfer books will be closed until the 16th prox.
F. R. NOYES, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst.
Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.
The transfer books will be closed 22d inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened on the morning of July 6.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. }
A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 21.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 4th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., July 6, 1869. }
A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this City, on the 15th of July inst., to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 109 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 6th July, 1869. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of tax.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 169 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or, if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
1869. JULY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.
DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW-YORK, June, 1869.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.
All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.
Assets..........$5,510,162 31

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 287 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Asst.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869. }
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.
All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before July 19, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE,
WILLIAM [illegible], } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869. }
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. [illegible], Secretary.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 204 3d-av., corner 18th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $3,512,555 36.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 26.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 20.
All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secy. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 60 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salerooms, No. 60 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts., Genteel Household Furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood and black-walnut suites in various colored figured brocatelle and reps, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, matting, extension dining tables, black-walnut bedsteads, painted and enameled marble-top cottage suites, figured reps, window curtains with gilt cornices, buffets, black-walnut and oak dining chairs, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, refrigerators, clocks, china, crockery and glassware, silver-plated ware, &c.
ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Mahogany 6½-octave piano, made by Haake; also a double-barreled fowling-piece in case.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 9, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
821 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing ex steamer Java.
250 boxes Malaga Raisins.
31 boxes Maccaroni.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. — East River:
2,300 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, cargo bark Speedwell, from Messina.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.
REMOVAL.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE HAVING removed from the old stand, No. 37 Nassau-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has fitted up the large and commodious salesroom in rear of No. 83 5th-av., corner 14th-st., where he is prepared to continue the general auction business of furniture, &c. Orders will be received at his office, No. 37 Nassau-st., up stairs, Room No. 5, or at his salesroom as above.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 25,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—A PART interest in a long-established printing office doing a permanent business. For further particulars address PRINTER, Box No. 149 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 28, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 27, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this district with
714 bushels Corn, best quality;
28,000 bushels Oats, best quality;
864,844 pounds good merchantable timothy Hay, and
945,762 pounds Straw, of the best quality;
to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—600 bushels Oats, 84,480 pounds Hay and 115,600 pounds Straw.
Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—137 bushels Oats, 4,110 pounds Hay.
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—379 bushels Corn, 1,012 bushels Oats, 36,000 pounds Hay, 62,349 pounds Straw.
Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—35 bushels Corn, 1,604 bushels Oats, 42,300 pounds Hay and 36,171 pounds Straw.
Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—[illegible] bushels Corn, 851 bushels Oats, 25,770 pounds Hay and 38,400 pounds Straw.
Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—4,000 bushels Oats, 110,000 pounds Hay and 112,800 pounds Straw.
David's Island, New-York Harbor—60 bushels Corn, 684 bushels Oats, 20,541 pounds Hay and 30,400 pounds Straw.
Fort Adams, R. I.—1,770 bushels Oats and 58,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Trumbull, Conn.—1,405 bushels Oats, 47,000 pounds Hay and 30,000 pounds Straw.
West Point, N. Y.—12,000 bushels Oats, and 400,000 pounds Hay.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—684 bushels Oats, 20,520 pounds Hay and 14,840 pounds Straw.
Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—876 bushels Oats, 20,000 pounds Hay and 24,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Warren, Mass.—411 bushels Oats, 12,330 pounds Hay and 2,400 pounds Straw.
Boston, Mass., and Fort Independence—1,130 bushels Oats, 31,730 pounds Hay and 32,730 pounds Straw.
Fort Preble, Me.—684 bushels Oats, 20,550 pounds Hay and 4,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Sullivan, Me.—121 bushels Oats, 3,893 pounds Hay and 6,202 pounds Straw.

Delivery to be made on the wharves of the respective posts, and payment to be made according to the weight ascertained by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw called for, at each of the above-named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become surety in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for additional particulars. By order of
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS,
Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. Department of the East.
WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. First District, Department of the East.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION
FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869. }

Sealed proposals in conformity in every respect with the *terms and specifications contained in former advertisements* will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 10th inst., for the following supplies and transportation. Supplies to be delivered *free of expense*, at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

SUPPLIES.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
7,000 pounds Cut Nails, 4d. to 20d.; 1,000 pounds Hoop Iron, ¾ inch wide; 1,000 Barrel Hoops, split, without bark; 100 gallons Turpentine; 2 dozen Pitch Brushes, assorted; 20 pounds Copper Wire, No. 18, annealed; 12 Steel Leather Punches, Nos. 1 to 12, per sample; and 12 12-feet oars.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
600 barrels Beef, 600 barrels Pork, 6,000 gallons Beans, 10,000 pounds Dried Apples, and 1,000 bushels Turks Island Salt, all to be equal standard.
TRANSPORTATION.
From the New-York Navy-yard direct to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for about 700 barrels Beef and Pork, 36 kegs Pickles, 75 boxes Tea, 40 half (firkin) barrels Butter, and 40 boxes Tobacco, to be estimated at so much per package. Further information to be obtained from the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard. Freight payable in currency, free of primage, after return of receipted bill of lading.
Bidders for supplies will be furnished with blank forms at this office, and are invited to be present at the hour named, when the bids will be opened.
J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., (ENTRANCE ON GREENE,) P. O. BOX NO. 1,811, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869. }

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing from the United States, in quantities, the following kinds of ordnance stores, to wit:
100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, new.
100,000 Springfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 58, cleaned and repaired.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, new model, calibre 50, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, old model, calibre 52, new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "Blakeslee's," new.
5,000 Spencer Carbines, accoutrements "other models," new.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms—Cash, in United States Government funds. Deliveries will be made at New-York City, and thirty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores." For further information apply to the undersigned.
G. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1869.
Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July next, for the construction of four Revenue Steam Cutters of wood or iron, one Propeller and three Side-wheel.
Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of the Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals indorsed "For Water-pipe," also with name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office, (Rotunda, Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the supply of cast-iron water-pipe, as follows:
15,000 feet of 12 inches in diameter;
30,000 feet of 6 inches in diameter; and
4,000 feet of 4 inches in diameter; also
30 branch pipes, 4-way, 12x12x12;
30 branch pipes, 3-way, 20x20x6;
30 branch pipes, 3-way, 6x6x4; also
12 tons special castings, and
11 tons stop-cock boxes and covers.
Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, for the paving of 3d-av., from 14th to 44th-st., with stone blocks.
Specifications and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office, (Rotunda, Park.)
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOSEPH EHRLICH, plaintiff, against THOMAS WHITE, impleaded, &c., defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, Thomas White: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of June, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1869.
A. ASCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy2-law6wF*

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 290 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire, and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale, capacity about 60 gallons each. To be seen at No. 404 Pearl-st., up stairs.

BRICKS FOR SALE.—THE NEW-YORK Steam Brick Company are now ready to receive orders for their very superior bricks, made by the Chambers Machine, at their yard in Haverstraw. Samples may be seen at Box No. 220 Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., and at the office of the Treasurer, Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.
WILLIAM [illegible],
President.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

[illegible]

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 P. M. THIS WEDNESDAY, 7th July.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

CAMBRIA	July 10	BRITANNIA	July 31
DACIAN	July 24	COLUMBIA	July 31
IOWA	July 17	EUROPA	Aug. 7

And each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

[illegible]

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)	Tuesday, July 13, 12 M.
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, July 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

[illegible]

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible]

MANHATTAN [illegible]
IDAHO [illegible]
MINNESOTA [illegible]
NEVADA [illegible]
COLORADO [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, Grogan, Saturday, July 10, at 3 P. M.
ENGLAND, Thompson, Saturday, July 17, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Grace, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.

[illegible]

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN [illegible] July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK [illegible]

And monthly thereafter.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE.

[illegible]

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

[illegible]

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, [illegible]

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 10—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain HUDSON. [illegible] steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. [illegible] for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, July 9. [illegible]

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Wims, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY, VIA TURKS ISLAND.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, THURSDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly independent line commencing early in August next.

[illegible]

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The well-known side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca and Rockport, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] MAIL TO HAVANA. [illegible]

[illegible]

E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

[illegible]

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Wed'day, July 28.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

[illegible] steamer EAGLE, [illegible] THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On TUESDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. [illegible] West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

[illegible]

GEO. CROMWELL [illegible] Saturday, July 10
GEO. WASHINGTON [illegible] Saturday, July 17

[illegible]

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO.; forward all goods free of commissions.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 21st July.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, running through to Cleveland. [illegible]

[illegible]

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

[illegible]

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. [illegible]

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

The 4 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
New-York, June 25, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—[illegible]

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—[illegible]

MAY 17, 1869.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

LONG BRANCH EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, June 21, the New-Jersey Express Company will run daily Expresses between New-York and Long Branch. Orders to call for goods can be left at any of the offices of the Adams Express Company.

Goods delivered to the Adams Express wagons will be forwarded promptly.

C. R. DUNN, Superintendent New-Jersey Express Co.

DAY LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR ALBANY AND TROY—CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Thursday, July 8, the day line of steamers will leave DESBROSSES-ST. at 8 A. M. and 34TH-ST. at 8:15 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. [illegible]

FOR FAR ROCKAWAY, LANDING AT all the hotels on the beach each way.—Steamer [illegible] MARRY, Captain PHILLIPS, will run regular every day, commencing July 7, 1869, [illegible] Returning, will leave Far Rockaway, 4 P. M., allowing five hours on the beach, arriving at the City at 6 P. M. All freight taken at reasonable rates. Fare 50 cents each way. GEORGE T. SAMMIS.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOS. COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, July 11, at 7:30; Thirty-fourth-street at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave [illegible] Pier daily, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House, and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—[illegible]

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—[illegible]

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

[illegible]

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON. COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Chambers-st.)

AT 5 P. M.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at [illegible] A. M., ARRIVING at [illegible] A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at [illegible] P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS. COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

(Sundays excepted,)

FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Murray-st.)

AT 5:30 P. M.

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 5:30 P. M., each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:20 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M. and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $45. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:30 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 9 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

E. PAUL, Superintendent L. B. & S. S. R. R.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., July 7... 3 P. M.	Wed., July 7... 6:30 A. M.
Thurs., July 8... 3 P. M.	Thurs., July 8... 7 A. M.
Fri., July 9... 3 P. M.	Fri., July 9... 7 A. M.
Sat., July 10... 3:30 P. M.	Sat., July 10... 7 A. M.
Sun., July 11... 8 A. M.	Sun., July 11... 6:30 P. M.
Mon., July 12... 6:30 A. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. [illegible] and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3:15 P. M. from Pier No. 24 East River, [illegible]

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING at [illegible]

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

D. & J. T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all landings daily at [illegible] P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as waitress in a private family; is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a dining-room; no objection to going a short distance in the country; can be seen at her present employer's. Call for two days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; thoroughly good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in first-class private family as cook; no objections to the country; can give City reference if required. Call at No. 281 Mulberry-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen at No. [illegible] St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to the country; Newport preferred; best City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has long reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 267 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to wait on an elderly lady and sew; would not object to do light chamberwork and make herself generally useful. Apply at the Workingwoman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; would go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; are willing and obliging; the best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 215 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would be willing to do part of the washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 236 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL WHO LIVED in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation in a small family as general housemaid or nursery maid and sew for a lady who boards. Wages $10; City or country. Call at No. 268 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business and has the best of reference; the City preferred. Address M. M., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 18 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands [illegible]; no objections to the country; [illegible] good home preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 23 4TH-av., situations for a number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, houseworkers, and also young girls and those lately landed, for private families, summer-houses, hotels, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at her present situation, No. 9 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS and chambermaid, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; does up linens in magnificent style, fluting and fancy, or as thorough chambermaid. Call at No. 308 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork or waiting; no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 441 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant German girl as nurse and to do sewing or chamberwork and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 81 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman to take care of children and sew, or to do chamberwork; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 125 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHwoman, family washing and ironing at her own home, or would be willing to go out by the day or week. Call at No. 126 West 29th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 88 3d-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant; can give good City reference. Call at No. 139 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse, or would take the care of an invalid lady; has good reference. Apply at No. 297 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet-nurse. Call at No. 309 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French woman cook, in a family, boarding house or hotel. Apply at No. 126 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general housework. Call at No. 185 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will engage by the day or month; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 260 West 19th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can produce good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 222 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress; can recommend her for her neat sewing; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or can wait on a lady. Call at No. 150 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a thorough cook of meats and soups of every style; is an excellent baker of bread and pastries; has good City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 108 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who thoroughly understands English, French or American cooking; understands all kinds pastry; has no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress or washing; no objection to go any distance in the country; reference given. Call at No. 41 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman in a private family; is a perfect waitress; no objections to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 48 East 25th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a very experienced and trustworthy German man, is of middle age and Protestant principles; a splendid driver of either pair or four-in-hand; has been engaged in the treatment and care of horses from a boy; speaks good English; refers to his last employer; would like in City or country; would like a place with a cottage for his wife; is a valuable man. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife on a gentleman's or farmer's place; the man to make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, plain gardening, farming, &c.; the wife can take charge of a dairy, poultry, &c.; are highly recommended and valuable help; would prefer a cottage to live in. Apply at No. [illegible] Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an industrious single man (Scotch;) thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and experienced driver; also willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address W., Coachman, No. [illegible] West 18th-st., livery stable.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER, to work on a gentleman's place in the country; one competent to assist in taking care of horses, and willing to make himself generally useful about the grounds; must be steady and obliging. Call at Nos. 77 and 79 Avenue D, on Saturday, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; milk if required; good City reference. Address or call at No. 192 West 18th-st., for two days. NICHOLAS McDERMOTT.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; is a first-class groom and driver; strictly temperate and obliging; good City reference from his last place. Call or address A. R., No. 10 West 26th-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly competent young man as coachman and groom, who can be highly recommended by his recent employer. Apply at livery stable, No. 10 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging, and would make himself useful; the country preferred; the best of references. Address T., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man (Protestant) as coachman or groom; would like the country; has the best of reference, and is strictly temperate. Address J. B. R., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man, who thoroughly understands driving, in City or country, and care of horses, carriages, and harness; unexceptionable City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; has three years' reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; best City reference given from Brooklyn or New-York. Address C. K., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single man of long experience in the City. Can be seen at No. 850 Broadway, at the carriage repository; or a note addressed to J. K., as above.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom's situation; has many years of best City reference as to sobriety and capability. Address F. D., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a man that is perfect in his business; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 567 Broadway, in the jewelry store, near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a respectable Protestant man with best City reference. Call at No. 113 6th-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE DÉSIRE se placer dans une famille Américaine comme femme de chambre ou pour soigner un enfant. S'adresser numéro 24 East 23e-rue.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EARLY THIS MORNING, A nurse for one child, Protestant, $12; a young lady to attend to a fancy store; and for a hotel in the City, two chambermaids, two waitresses, and two laundresses. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., above 10th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO INTO THE country to cook, wash and iron; must have good reference. Call before 12 o'clock on Friday, No. 124 West 20th-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A FOREIGN COMMISSION house, a lad able to copy French and Spanish letters. Address T. T., Box No. 143 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR the country for general housework. Apply at No. 9 Morton-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG store; one about 16 years of age. Apply at No. 216 Pearl-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French school for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK (East 20th-st.)

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1869.

GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE OF PENmanship and book-keeping, Booth's Building, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st. Private instruction day and evening. Separate parlors for ladies. Boys should attend during their vacation. Call for circular.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks, opens Aug. 26. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 321 6th-av., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. C. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR MILITARY, mathematics, English, &c.; unmarried; college graduate or West Point attainments in scholarship needed. Address, full particulars, age, experience, &c., MILITARY, Box No. 194 Times Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD like a position as daily or resident governess, to teach the English branches and French. Address GOVERNESS, Station L.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

DRY GOODS.

A

SHAMEFUL SACRIFICE.

450 SUPER FRENCH PERCAL ROBES, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL GOODS OF THE KIND IMPORTED—$2 50, WORTH $6.

JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TRAVELING BONNETS AND DRESS HATS.—L. BINNS' millinery, No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs. Children's hats and bonnets half price. Great bargains in real laces and real embroidered bonnets.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND A SEAT [illegible] neighborhood; cool and pleasant [illegible]; none but a person of quiet habits need apply; references exchanged; terms moderate. Address E. W. S., Box No. 4,743 Post Office.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER LOCATION—Murray Hill—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board, in a small family; ample closets; hot and cold water bath; house cool; reasonable prices. Apply at No. 119 East 36th-st., between Park and Lexington-avs.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms handsomely furnished for the Summer or for the season. Also, one or two single rooms overlooking Madison-square.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 42 West [illegible]-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or three gentlemen, with furnished rooms and board; references required.

A PLEASANT HOME AND THE BEST of home tables at No. 72 (old No. 56) 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 136 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with first-class attendance, No. 136 5th-av., corner 20th-st., over Goupil's.

PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS, WELL furnished, with modern conveniences, to let with board at No. 107 East 24th-st., corner of Park-av.

CHOICE OF FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with board, at No. 37 Clinton-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., by Mrs. M. J. JENNINGS; four minutes' walk from depot; accommodations excellent; terms moderate; permanent families desired; plenty of shade; play-grounds, stabling, &c., with beautiful scenery on slope of nearest mountains to New-York. Reference, H. C. Speer, No. 20 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS board can be had on a farm in Connecticut; location high, healthy and delightfully cool, with a fine sheet of water with facilities for boating, fishing, &c., in the immediate vicinity. For particulars apply in the office, No. 7 Whitehall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 3 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded; ample grounds extending to and commanding a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 3 Wall-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for the Summer, ten minutes' drive to West Point Military Academy. Address Mrs. S. CLARK, Highland Falls, N. Y.

ORANGE.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board for two or three persons in a private family. Address Box No. 122, Orange, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,

LAKE GEORGE.

T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

This hotel has been entirely rebuilt and much enlarged since last season, now having a capacity for nine hundred guests. The hotel has been entirely refurnished, gas and bells introduced in all the rooms, and in every way it surpasses any watering-place hotel in the world.

Parlott's Brass and String Band has been engaged for the season. Parties leaving New-York by the 8 o'clock A. M. Express, by the Hudson River Railway, go through to Glenn's Falls without change, where the hotel coaches are in waiting, reaching the hotel at 5 o'clock P. M., in time for dinner.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 140 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

"SURF HOTEL,"

FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

South Side Railroad, Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., to Babylon.

Thence, steamer to beach.

D. S. S. SAMMIS.

SPA INTERLAKEN, (SWITZERLAND.)

Opening of the season April 1; the use of whey and the concerts of the band began May 1; all the mountain passes are clear of snow and the hotels opened.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burr's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL will be opened June 22. Visitors to Summer resorts will find this one of the best hotels in the world. Hotel and furniture entirely new; gas, hot and cold water; with park of over a hundred acres, two large groves and drives; house railroad from Gettysburg depot to house and spring; two daily mails, telegraph, &c.; in connection with the Katalysine Spring, the bottle-field and a high rolling country; pure mountain air, and no mosquitoes.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 15; good fishing and bathing. F. C. KING, Proprietor.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MINERal Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG. MME. [illegible] tells everything, the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 12 East 20th-st., near Madison-av.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF KATE FINAN, formerly living at No. 137 1st-av., and who left there April 27, 1869, to engage with a lady. Any one knowing of her whereabouts would confer a favor by sending her address to her father, THOMAS FINAN, who is temporarily in the City, at No. 137 1st-av., and is anxious to see her.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st. (Room No. [illegible]) in the said City, on or before the 2d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 2d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., }
T. COMAN, } Commissioners.
G. W. DITCHETT, }

Dated New-York, June 22, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INternal Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the [illegible] day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES and PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.

Dated [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.

DORA AT 8 P. M. BURLESQUE AT 10.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE BOSTON COMBINATION, (From Selwyn's Theatre,) who have achieved in this City a PRONOUNCED SUCCESS, and who will appear in Charles Reade's drama of DORA.

Act 1.—Allan Farm, Winter. The Nowel and the Holly. The Falling Snow and the Heart of Ice.

Act 2.—Allan Farm, Summer. Farmer Allan and Dora. William Allan's Cottage. The Rippling Brook and the Ebbing Life.

Act 3.—The Wheat Field. The Setting Sun and the Ripened Grain. The Icy Heart Melted under the Influence of the Sunshine of Love.

To conclude with Burnand's burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, RECONSTRUCTION OF SINBAD THE SAILOR.

In which the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE appears.

Fifth appearance at this establishment of those celebrated Pantomimists,

THE LAURI FAMILY.

Re-engagement of the CLODOCHE TROUPE of FRENCH DANCERS.

GRAND BALLET COMPANY OF THIRTY-SIX YOUNG LADIES.

NEW-YORK FEMALE DRUM CORPS.

BURLESQUE BOSTON JUBILEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Second week of the engagement of the favorite actor,

E. EDDY,
E. EDDY.

Great success of THE WANDERING JEW,
WANDERING JEW.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVENING AT 8.
EVENING AT 8.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLARD H. SMITH, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC MEYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Meyer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1869.

je25-law2wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GRAVES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Graves in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of July, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1869.

je25-law2wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL MENDHEIM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Emil Mendheim, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1869.

jy9-law2wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID B. DEARBORN and GEORGE A. DEARBORN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—Dated New-York, 28th June, 1869.

ju29-law2wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON SANGER and ABRAHAM SANGER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Sanger and Abraham Sanger, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of 2d March, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1869.

jy2-law2wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC W. WINN, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 36 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac W. Winn, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869. ISAAC M. ANDRUSS,

jy2-law3wF* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. SCHILLINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 24th May, 1869.

jy2-law2wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MILES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 8th day of October, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Miles, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months immediately preceding the filing of this petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

jy2-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES ATKINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James Atkins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 14th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee, No. 208 Broadway, City of New-York.

jy2-law3wF*

NO. 2,107.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Isaac Meyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of June, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je11-law3wF* No. 187 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. NEWKIRK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John P. Newkirk, of Bridgeport, Conn., carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1868.

jy2-law3wF* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE MATTER OF ALBERT BAMBERGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment, as assignee of Albert Bamberger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
CROWDED HOUSES.

LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,

NANCY SYKES,
NANCY SYKES, IN
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE,
DICKENS' MASTERPIECE,
OLIVER TWIST,
OLIVER TWIST.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SEE THE CAST.
SEE THE CAST.
LOOK OUT FOR THE CHILD STEALER.
LOOK OUT FOR THE CHILD STEALER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

GEORGE L. FOX'S AMERICAN PANTOMIME, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. DECLARED BY THOUSANDS THE STANDARD AMUSEMENT OF THE CITY.

THE BEST SCENERY, THE BEST CHANGES, THE BEST FUN, THE BEST DANCES, AND THE BEST HOUSES.

GEO. L. FOX, (the unequaled,) CLOWN.
C. K. FOX, (the veteran,) PANTALOON.
THE ASTOUNDING KIRALFYS,
HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY,
ELEVEN IN NUMBER.
GREAT SENSATIONAL DANCERS,
MLLE. SANGALLI AND BALLET.

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1½.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,

In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE OFFICERS, DOORKEEPERS AND USHERS. MR. W. H. WHALLEY, MR. BOLIN HOWARD, MR. JOSEPH BANKS. THE HEBREW CURSE. JACK SPRUCE THE HIGHWAYMAN.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

DAN BRYANT AND LITTLE MAC.
EVERY EVENING IN NEW COMIC ACTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2.
GRAND MATINEE—BENEFIT of LITTLE MAC.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THE MOST ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

MR. J. LEVY,

the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with

THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 9, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Oberon"..........Weber
2. Waltz, "Weiner Stimmen"..........Strauss
3. Polka, "Papageno"..........Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "I Puritani"..........Bellini
5. Marches des Imperiaux, "Jules Cesar," op. 10..........Bulow
6. Adelaide, solo for cornet..........Beethoven
MR. J. LEVY.
7. Grave Quasi Fantasia, } Symphony E flat } Scherzo. Presto. } Op. 23. } ....Max Bruch
8. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
9. Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream"..........Lumbye
10. Polka, "Zerline," solo for cornet..........[illegible]
MR. J. LEVY.
11. Waltz, "Autumn Roses"..........Strauss
12. Galop, "Thunder Storm"..........Strauss

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

BROOKLYN SKATING RINK.

CLERMONT-AV., NEAR MYRTLE-AV.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

The most fashionable and pleasant resort in Brooklyn.

DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

Solos by EMINENT ARTISTS.

CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

Tickets, 25c.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:45, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare $1 for the trip. Returning, will leave at 3 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6:30 P. M.

During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 55 South-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., Christopher-st. at 8½, and 24th-st. at 9 o'clock. Fare, 50 cents each way.

EXCURSIONS.—SPRING HILL GROVE, near Hastings-on-Hudson, now open for picnics, &c.; fine location; pleasant groves. For choice of days, apply at No. 191 West-st. CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. E. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' warerooms, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $130. Apply at No. 60 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROTTING RACE

ON THE FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 12, AT 3 P. M.

Proprietor's purse, $2,500, mile heats, three in five, in harness. D. Pfifer enters b. m. Lady Thorn. M. Roden enters b. m. American Girl.

J. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.

We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,

NO. 620 BROADWAY.

We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

FOR SALE—A SORREL CHESTNUT MARE, fifteen hands high, that does trot in three minutes; warranted sound, kind and gentle; a lady can drive her; to be sold low, as the owner has no use for her. Also, a new top-carriage, harness, whip, blankets, &c.; a good chance to get a first-class turnout cheap. Address W. MILLER, Box No. 152 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of ROSENBAUM & JOSEPHTHAL, has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent. Each of the undersigned is authorized to collect debts outstanding and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

S. D. ROSENBAUM,
New-York, July 1, 1869. LOUIS JOSEPHTHAL.

MR. LOUIS JOSEPHTHAL will continue the business of importing dress cloak trimmings at the old stand, No. 44 White-st., as heretofore.

MR. THEO. W. MORRIS RETIRES from our firm, and Mr. FRANK I. MORRIS and EDWIN E. LINEN become partners thereof from this date. WOODRUFF, MORRIS & CO.

New-York, July 1, 1869.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 2 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES SPEEDILY cured without detention from business; lost manhood restored by Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 120 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

HEAVY BANK DEFALCATION.

Flight of the Cashier of the Central National Bank.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Reported Missing.

Another Victim to the Speculative Mania—The Bank will Make Good all Losses.

Mr. W. H. SANFORD, cashier of the Central National Bank, corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, has absconded, and is a defaulter to the extent of about $100,000. Mr. SANFORD left the bank on Thursday, July 1, avowedly with the intention of going to Westport, Conn., where his family was residing for the Summer, and whither he was said to have been called by the illness of one of his children, since which time he has not been heard from. As no telegram was received at the bank from him on the following day, the President sent a messenger, (Mr. SANFORD's brother, an employe of the bank,) to Westport to ascertain the condition of the child; but was informed by the messenger, on his return, that the cashier had not been to that place at all. This gave rise to the suspicion that all was not right, and on the 3d of July, Saturday, the President ordered the cashier's box to be examined. This brought to light the fact that there was a defalcation amounting to about $100,000. The box contained a note from the absconding cashier, admitting that he had made use of the missing funds for speculative purposes, asking forgiveness for his acts, and closing with these words: "I have taken with me nothing belonging to the bank; I leave my family destitute. God bless my poor wife and children." This discovery, of course, was a satisfactory reason for the prolonged absence of the cashier, and also for the discrepancy in the bank accounts, which were brought to light on further examination. The only cause that can be assigned for Mr. SANFORD's action is that for some time past he has been speculating for a rise in gold, and unfortunately has met with bad luck in his financial operations. The whole affair may be stated thus: Many country banks, in correspondence with the Central, have been in the habit of depositing with the last-mentioned institution United States bonds for safe keeping, sales of which were to be made by the bank, on orders received from the depositors. These bonds were in charge of the cashier, who, it would seem, sold them without orders being received from the owners authorizing him so to do, and used the proceeds in speculation—his act was, in fact, a misappropriation of these bonds, simply. When orders were received for the sale of the property thus left on deposit, Mr. SANFORD would reply, as appears by his letter-book, that the bonds were already sold, but that, "by error," the amount received from such sale was credited to the wrong bank, and thereupon he would credit the proper bank with the amount, surreptitiously taking the bonds of some other depositor and selling them to make up the moneyed loss, which otherwise would be apparent on the books of the Central Bank. The bonds thus misappropriated were not, in reality, assets of the Central Bank, and a legal issue might be raised as to whether that institution is compelled to make good the loss occasioned by the acts of Mr. SANFORD, the fact being that the bonds were sent to him personally for safe-keeping or sale. The officers of the bank do not intend to raise any question of this sort, however, but will indemnify its corresponding banks to the uttermost farthing for any loss they may have suffered by reason of the defalcation of the cashier. Of course, this defalcation in no wise affects the character, soundness, or standing of the Central. The working capital of this institution is $3,000,000, and the $100,000 lost by the acts of Mr. SANFORD is less than one-third the actual surplus of the bank, after the payment of a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., which has just been declared, amounting in the aggregate to more than $150,000.

Mr. SANFORD is the last man who, if judged by his mode of life, his general character and reputable financial standing, would have been suspected of appropriating to his own use any of the property that came into his keeping as a bank officer. He lived and dressed in a plain, simple style, was addicted to no vice, ever attentive to the duties of his calling, and universally regarded in the financial world as a gentleman of unimpeachable character, and one in whom the most implicit reliance might be placed for honesty and integrity. He resided in Flushing, Long Island, and lived in an exceedingly humble manner for one who held so reputable a financial position; he kept neither carriage nor horses, nor was he at any time disposed to make an ostentatious display. His dress was always so plain that on one or two occasions the President of the Central avows that he thought of speaking to him concerning it, and recommending him to clothe himself in a more costly manner, and in a style more befitting the position he held. Thinking, however, that Mr. SANFORD had a particular liking for simple, old-fashioned dress, he did not speak to him concerning the matter, as he had previously intended. It appears that Mr. SANFORD's speculative operations were carried on mostly through the firms of KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & Co., and WHITE, MORRIS & Co., although, of course, those gentlemen were in entire ignorance of the manner by which he came into possession of the means wherewith he speculated, and dealt with him as brokers generally are daily in the habit of dealing with bank cashiers who operate with the legitimate funds of, and in the interests of, the institutions with which they are connected. Besides his gold speculations, it appears that the absconding cashier dealt also in stocks, but not to so great an extent. Mr. SANFORD has been cashier of the Central Bank ever since its establishment, five years ago, and had the entire confidence of every officer and director of that institution, than whom none were more astounded when the defalcation became known. As an instance of the trust reposed in him it may be stated that, not long ago, one of the directors of the bank, a gentleman of much wealth, made his will, and named Mr. SANFORD therein as his executor. Mr. SANFORD is about 45 years of age, and in excellent health, mentally and physically. Rumor had it yesterday that he was subject to mental aberration, and that his absence was probably due to this cause. Such is not the case, however. Mr. SANFORD never showed any sign of unsoundness of mind so far as the officers of the bank are aware, during the whole time he has been connected with the institution. His manner of transacting business was without fault, and his quickness and dispatch were such as made him an invaluable officer. He was formerly a partner in the firm of CLARK, PARDEE, BATES & Co., and up to the time of this defalcation he bore an enviable reputation. The gentlemen composing the firm just mentioned, his former partners, are his bondsmen, and are, of course, pecuniary sufferers by reason of his act. Mr. SANFORD has a wife and three young children. Since his disappearance Mrs. SANFORD has heard nothing from him, and is in total ignorance as to his whereabouts. The Central Bank has been very fortunate in its operations for the last three years. Under the officers and Board of Directors now superintending its affairs, its total losses do not amount to $10,000, and the officers are somewhat surprised on finding that, after they have, by means of financial shrewdness, saved to the bank small amounts of $5,000 and $10,000 at various times during their official term, the institution is now a loser to the amount of $100,000, because of the dishonesty of an official in whose integrity they had the most implicit confidence.

The officers of the bank have issued the following card:

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

In reply to the rumors respecting a defalcation on the part of Mr. W. H. SANFORD, late Cashier of this Bank, you will please announce that the character of such defalcation is the misappropriation of bonds (not assets of the Bank) placed in the hands of Mr. SANFORD for safe keeping. The amount of such loss will not exceed $100,000, or considerably less than one-third of the actual surplus, after paying the recent semi-annual dividend of five per cent.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

Important Real Estate Transactions—Sales at Rye and Maspeth, L. I.

Yesterday was quite a busy day in real estate matters. In addition to the sales made at the Exchange, three large ones were held out of town.

At Rye, Westchester County, two quite important and very successful ones took place. The train which started at 10 o'clock took out about 800 persons, ladies and gentlemen, and an eminently respectable party. They were, too, quite interested, and although there was as usual a fair sprinkling of regular excursionists, yet the number of earnest, honest bidders was very large. The railroad officials did not show very excellent management; nearly two hours were used in making a trip which should have taken about one. It is a little singular that they will persist in making these stupid blunders. There is no reason why special trains should so frequently be put behind freight trains, and thereby be greatly delayed; it causes no little annoyance to the excursionists, and is decidedly unjust to the property owner, who, having paid for his train, is certainly entitled to as fair and prompt a ride as an individual who buys but one ticket. Usually it injures a sale, and it is an evil which should be corrected. In this instance the property was so very desirable, and the people in such excellent humor, that this error of the railway company was overlooked. Arriving at Rye, a number of carriages of all descriptions, from the light stylish buggy to the good old-fashioned, capacious family carriage, were found ready to convey the purchasers to the grounds, where an excellent and substantial lunch was served, after which the Glendale property was sold. A little time was then given the visitors to wander about and see the beauties of the place, after which the assemblage moved off to West Rye, perhaps a quarter of a mile distant, where another lunch, fully equal to the first, was provided. Abundance of time was given to do full justice to it, after which the second sale commenced. From the beginning to the end the bidding was brisk and the prices good. The property was all it was represented to be. Mr. ANDREW WILSON, Jr., the proprietor, did all, and more than he promised for the comfort and convenience of his guests, the results were entirely satisfactory and the sale closed at an early hour, pleasantly to all concerned. Mr. ALBERT L. WILSON, son of the owner, deserves special mention for his valuable and kindly services; intelligent, courteous and thoroughly familiar with the property, directing one where to go, explaining the map to another, informing a third as to the nature of the land, seeing that the ladies were provided for and accommodated so that they might see and hear everything, &c., &c., made himself very popular. Mr. JOHN F. LOSEE, an old and well-known resident of Rye, also contributed in no small degree to the enjoyment of the day.

At Maspeth, L. I., Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL had quite an important sale. The property was of the kind suited to the working classes, and between 200 and 300 of such attended. The arrangements were very perfect, the lunch excellent, and the details fully worthy of the reputation of these gentlemen. The bidding was quite spirited, and a goodly number of lots were knocked down at very fair prices. The liberal manner in which this firm manage their sales is rapidly making them justly popular, and as they always perform their promises to the letter, they are accompanied on these excursions by an excellent party of responsible people.

THE CITY BONDS.

Proposals for City Tax Relief Bonds.

Yesterday the Comptroller opened the proposals received for $2,767,000 City Tax Relief Bonds. The bonds bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and the principal will be redeemed in 1879.

The following bids were received:

	Amount.	Rate.
C. D. Matthews	$25,000	100.53
C. D. Matthews	40,000	100.33
G. W. Bonner & Co.	21,000	101.00
N. Y. Life Insurance Co.	250,000	101.10
N. Y. Life Insurance Co.	250,000	101.20
N. Y. Life Insurance Co.	250,000	101.28
N. Y. Life Insurance Co.	250,000	101.25
L. J. White	10,000	100.91
L. J. White	10,000	101.11
L. J. White	10,000	101.20
L. J. White	10,000	101.21
Market Fire Insurance Co.	25,000	100.00
Market Fire Insurance Co.	25,000	99.60
East River Savings Institution	5,000	100.25
Henry Bothe	1,000	100.00
C. Clark	5,000	100.50
North River Savings Bank	25,000	101.00
North River Savings Bank	10,000	101.12½
Mrs. H. J. Hawkins	4,500	101.75
Mrs. H. J. Hawkins	4,000	102.00
Mrs. H. J. Hawkins	4,000	102.10
T. D. Lane	5,000	100.00
Mahlon Apgar	5,000	100.50
Mahlon Apgar	5,000	101.00
Robert Usher, Jr.	10,000	100.00
E. Childs	2,500	101.00
J. Dowling	5,000	101.21
Geo. K. Sistare	whole or none	101.01
G. K. Sistare	1,000,000	101.10
G. K. Sistare	1,000,000	101.20
G. K. Sistare	767,000	101.01
S. V. Hoffman	50,000	102.51
Ketcham & Clarke	10,000	102.05
N. Y. State N. Bank, Albany	20,000	102.05
N. Y. State N. Bank, Albany	20,000	102.00
Albany Savings Bank	5,000	100.50
Albany Savings Bank	5,000	100.50
Albany Savings Bank	10,000	100.75
Albany Savings Bank	10,000	101.00
Albany Savings Bank	10,000	101.50
Nelson Duckworth	25,000	101.50
Newburg Savings Bank	50,000	100.30
Wm. H. Hoople	5,000	100.25
Wm. H. Hoople	5,000	100.50
Chas. H. Clark	2,000	100.00
J. F. Taylor	10,000	102.00
F. G. Blanchard	10,000	102.00
S. S. Sands & Co.	5,000	101.00
Frank & Gans	10,000	100.01
Frank & Gans	10,000	100.50
Frank & Gans	10,000	100.01
Frank & Gans	10,000	100.05
Frank & Gans	20,000	100.03⅛
W. W. Conckiin	7,000	102.00
W. J. Quinlan, Jr.	25,000	102.00
W. J. Quinlan, Jr.	25,000	101.75
B. F. Wheelwright, President	50,000	100.25
B. F. Wheelwright, President	50,000	100.55
B. F. Wheelwright, President	50,000	100.60
B. F. Wheelwright, President	50,000	100.61
B. F. Wheelwright	50,000	100.25
B. F. Wheelwright	5,000	100.30
B. F. Wheelwright	25,000	100.35
B. F. Wheelwright	25,000	100.50
Third-avenue Savings Bank	50,000	100.25
Third-avenue Savings Bank	51,000	100.00
Third-avenue Savings Bank	50,000	100.50
J. B. Taylor	1,000	101.15
J. B. Taylor	1,000	101.75
J. B. Taylor	1,000	102.13
P. White	2,000	101.00
Wm. and J. O'Brien	11,000	101.25
Franklin Savings Bank	50,000	100.00
Metropolitan Savings Bank	125,000	100.00
Dry Dock Savings Bank	250,000	101.25
Dry Dock Savings Bank	250,000	101.13½
Joseph Cox, (Brooklyn)	400,000	101.00
Citizens' Savings Bank	50,000	101.18
Citizens' Savings Bank	50,000	101.03
Citizens' Savings Bank	50,000	100.91
Citizens' Savings Bank	50,000	100.82
Citizens' Savings Bank	50,000	100.73
Citizens' Savings Bank	50,000	100.62
Citizens' Savings Bank	50,000	100.52
Citizens' Savings Bank	50,000	100.42

The awards will be made hereafter.

Burglary in Forty-Second-Street—Arrest of the Depredators.

Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, Officer HARMON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, when patrolling his post, had his attention attracted by a noise in the house of Rev. Dr. CONRAD, No. 9 East Forty-second-street. Knowing that, as the family was absent from the City, the house should properly be vacant, he listened attentively and was soon satisfied that burglars were at work. Rapping for assistance, he was joined by Officer MORRISSEY, and they scaled a high wall upon the rear of the lot and entered the house by the rear door, which they found had been violently opened. Passing rapidly through the house, they found no one until they reached the scuttle room, where they overtook and captured the three burglars, named HENRY BLACK, HENRY SMITH and WM. KANE, just as they were about to attempt to escape by the roof. A dark lantern and a "jimmey" were found in the room with the prisoners, and were taken by the officers as evidence of their criminal purposes. Yesterday morning the prisoners were arraigned before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and upon a statement of the facts now narrated, were committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Hempstead Plains, L. I.

The town of Hempstead, L. I., owns about 7,500 acres of unimproved land lying on the Long Island Railroad, about twenty miles distant from this City. It is of the character of the prairie land of the West, being exceedingly level, and the soil, never yet turned by the plow, is as black as the prairie lands of Illinois. The Corporation has refused to listen heretofore to propositions for its sale, and, on the 17th inst., the people are to decide on the last of the numerous offers which have been made for its purchase. Mr. CHARLES T. HARVEY has offered $45 per acre for the Plains. Mr. A. T. STEWART has since made an offer of $412,500 for the whole tract, with a view to building a village for workingmen on the site. Mr. HARVEY's purpose, it is said, was to turn the whole of the Plain into one immense garden for growing vegetables, fruits, &c., for New-York City.

Exactly what he intends to do Mr. STEWART explains in the following letter to the editor of the Hempstead *Sentinel*:

Having been informed that interested parties are circulating statements to the effect that my purpose in desiring to purchase the Hempstead Plains, is to devote them to the erection of tenement-houses and public charities of a like character, &c., I consider it proper to state that my only object in seeking to acquire these lands is to devote them to the usual purposes for which such lands, so located, should be applied—that is, open them by constructing extensive public roads; laying out the lands in parcels for sale to actual settlers, and erecting at various points attractive buildings and residences, so that a barren waste may speedily be covered by a population desirable in every respect as neighbors, tax-payers and as citizens. In doing this I am prepared and would be willing to expend several millions of dollars. Very respectfully yours,

ALEX. T. STEWART.

Mrs. First Not a Lobbyist.

We are assured that a notice in relation to Mme. FIRST, of St. Mark's-place, which appeared in our paper of yesterday, does that lady much injustice. Legal proceedings against the author of this wrong will fully vindicate Mrs. FIRST, and will present the matter in an entirely different light from that reported to and published by us. We insert this as an act of justice to Mrs. FIRST.

The Alleged Wife Poisoning in Hoboken.

The inquest in the Allen poisoning case was resumed last evening before Coroner WHITE, in Hoboken. United States Commissioner HOFFMAN and District-Attorney GARRETSON were the prosecutors; L. W. CAREY and Mr. CUSTER for the defence.

The first witness called was *Miss Katy Muller*, who testified to the effect that she had sold ten cents' worth of Paris green, in a small wooden box, without a label, to an unknown woman who came into her father's store on Tuesday night last, about 8 o'clock, and could not recognize the person.

Eva Muller stated that she was a sister of the former witness, and was present when the Paris green was sold; could not recognize the woman, but gave a general description, which answered to that of the deceased.

Julia Ann Richards said that she lived in the same house as Mr. Allen; that about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night Mr. Allen came up to her door and asked if some of them would not come down to his wife, who was lying sick; she went down and saw Mrs. Allen lying on the sofa; did not see any green stuff about; made a mustard plaster and applied it to her; she had used a basin for vomiting before the doctor came in; did not hear any one tell the doctor about any green stuff.

Mary Ann Richards stated that she had been called in by Mr. Allen, and in general gave corroborative evidence.

A number of other witnesses were examined, but nothing new was elicited, and the inquest was adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock.

THE CUBANS REJOICING.

Close of General Goicuria's Examination—His Unconditional Release Granted—Scenes in the Court-Room.

The Cuban residents of this City and their sympathizing friends were in a great state of expectancy concerning General GOICURIA yesterday, the occasion being the third and final day of his examination on the charge of violating the neutrality laws. It was apparent at the commencement that a decision would be arrived at during the day, and that the result would be either for or against committing the accused for trial by jury. Consequently when it was announced in the afternoon that the expeditionary leader was honorably released from Government custody, the wildest joy and excitement prevailed among the spectators, who were crowded in a compact mass in the Court-room. Mingled with the numerous hand-shakings which occurred, were loud shouts of "*Viva!*" and other demonstrations of pleasure. Three Cuban ladies sat inside the attorneys' railing, and seemed to share in the general gratification.

Last evening many of the Cuban citizens indulged in hilarious festivities over the liberation of General GOICURIA, congratulating themselves on his safe escape from the imprisonment which his Spanish enemies wished for him.

THE TESTIMONY.

The examination was resumed at noon before Commissioner BETTS, both Assistant District-Attorney PHELPS and Mr. LOUGHREY, counsel for the defendant, being present as usual.

George W. Hall testified: I am agent for the Pennsylvania Iron Works, at No. 71 Broadway; have seen General Goicuria at that place; know Mr. Reed; made some tube fuses for him; received a check in payment from a Mr. Gonzales; the tubes were delivered from our works at Chester, Penn.; had an interview with General Goicuria concerning the tubes; met him at No. 71 Broadway on the 18th of June; Mr. Reed was present and introduced me to him; handed the General a bill for payment of the tubes; he informed me that the parties who would pay me were not in; subsequently met the General at the same place, and a check was given by another person in an adjoining room in payment for the tubes; the check was for $1,120; saw Gonzales by direction of the General.

Charles H. Pond testified: I am a merchant; I live at Milford, Conn.; my place of business is at No. 179 Broadway; know General Goicuria and think I know Gonzales; have had business transactions with General Goicuria; deal in arms, &c.; have had applications from him to know what I could sell him goods for; an answer as to whom I did see might criminate myself; General Goicuria has sent persons to me to buy goods, and has asked me afterward whether they bought the goods; he has been in the habit of recommending customers to me for the last ten or twelve years; have received military goods at Milford that arrived on schooners from Governor's Island, which were shipped indirectly by my orders; had an understanding with a party then that if I shipped certain military goods I should be paid for them; these goods were, as I understood it, to reach some vessel on the Sound; had the understanding with Mr. Mora; the goods were not delivered on board the vessel, but came to me at Milford, and were sold by me to another party; the vessel was to be met near Governor's Island; the name of the vessel was not given to me; the goods consisted of muskets, ammunition and accoutrements generally, amounting in value to $70,000 or $80,000; presume I might have had conversation with General Goicuria about my understanding with Mr. Mora; did not direct captains of schooners to deliver the goods; instructed my employes to tell them.

Hugh Sloan testified: I am second steward of the *Catherine Whiting*; shipped on the 30th of June; the *Whiting* left Hoboken and anchored near Bedloe's Island; she had a crew of thirty-two men; she had one passenger on board, General Goicuria; the vessel remained in the stream from Saturday till Tuesday; she was subsequently taken by the revenue cutter *McCulloch* to the Navy-yard, on Saturday or Sunday.

Cross-examined—I was ordered to come to Court this morning; one of the Marshals subpœnaed me; he told me Marshal Davis would pay me $100; I don't want anything; I only want my wages, which as yet have not been paid me.

A WITNESS WANTS HIS WAGES.

At the conclusion of SLOAN's evidence he addressed Mr. PHELPS in a loud voice, desiring to know if he could inform him of any way by which he could obtain the wages due him for his services on the *Catherine Whiting*. His remark created considerable amusement among the spectators.

ABSENCE OF IMPORTANT WITNESSES.

There was no further testimony offered by the Government, but Mr. PHELPS announced that he hoped to have been able to produce Mr. GONZALES, Captain BERRY, of the *Whiting*, and Mr. B. F. MULLIN. He said that they possessed valuable evidence, and that warrants had been issued for them, but the Marshal's officers were not successful in finding them. The prosecuting attorney then rested his case.

CLOSE OF THE CASE.

Defendant's counsel subsequently addressed the Commissioner, demanding the discharge of his clients. He denied that any evidence had been presented to show that General GOICURIA had been engaged in fitting out or arming an expedition. He contended that a person had a right to sympathize with and aid any country which was at war, so long as he did not actually fit out a hostile expedition.

Mr. PHELPS replied that it was not a question of sympathy or a question of patriotism with the Government in the prosecution of General GOICURIA. A clear, positive and direct law had been on our statute books from the very foundation of the Government, which prohibited the fitting out of any expedition against any Power with which this country is at peace, and it was for an alleged violation of this law that the defendant was held for examination. Mr. PHELPS spoke at great length and was succeeded by Mr. LOUGHREY. After he had finished

Commissioner BETTS proceeded to render his opinion in the case. He said that there were two questions involved, whether any expedition had been set on foot, and if so, whether General GOICURIA comes within the provision of the statute as taking part in it. He was satisfied that such an expedition had been set on foot. The testimony of FRENCH, the capture of the tugs, the existence of flags and bonds, all combine to show that there was a movement for the purpose of invading Cuba. But FRENCH's testimony points to no single act which shows General GOICURIA's direct communication with the enterprise; it must be remembered that acts of sympathy may be committed without becoming liable under the statute. If General GOICURIA simply provided arms, without setting an expedition on foot, he does not come under the penalty of the statute. Mr. POND's testimony fails to connect the defendant with the purchase of arms. Mr. REED's testimony does connect him with the purchase of fuses for torpedoes, but the Government here fails to connect those torpedoes with the operations against Spain. Concerning the *Whiting*, it was not shown that she had been employed to carry an expedition to Cuba. The evidence did not warrant him (the Commissioner) in holding General GOICURIA, and therefore he should grant his discharge.

Immediately after he had concluded, the spectators broke out into a burst of applause.

The German School Reform Movement.

In the different wards of this City the Germans have recently formed organizations under the title of "school societies," with a view of establishing a German Central School Committee, which will hold its first meeting to-night, when a temporary organization will be effected. The object, as stated before, is to agitate for a radical and sweeping reform of the present system of public education, including the introduction of the German language as a branch of instruction. Yesterday a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ninth Ward Society was held, when it was reported that several applicants to be appointed in the public schools of that ward as teachers of the German language have been examined by a Committee of experts, composed of Messrs. GERKE, MOELLER and EHRING, and will be recommended to the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward. For delegates to the German School Central Committee, the following gentlemen were chosen: E. Pearls, H. Folt, H. Stucken, H. Ebers and Becker. The German School Society of the Tenth Ward elected the following delegates: Professor Ahrends, Winter, Gellman, T. Herzberg and Fensen.

The Chess Tournament—An English Player Defeats Mr. Stanley.

The following is a brief *résumé* of the chess tournament now in progress at Leider's Café Europa, Nos. 12 and 14 Division-street. J. MASON lost 5, won 41; Captain MACKENZIE lost 5, won 26; Major WERNICH lost 11, won 35; EUGENE DELMAR lost 14, won 30; F. PERRIN lost 14, won 29; C. H. STANLEY lost 9, won 23; Baron P. VON FRANKENBERG lost 3, won 12; F. E. BRENNINGER lost 2, won 12. Last night Mr. FREDERICK G. CASH, an English gentleman, from Gloucester, Eng., who has come over for the purpose of witnessing the tournament, was present. About 300 games have been played altogether. In a game last night between Mr. STANLEY and Mr. CASH, the English player, Mr. STANLEY was defeated after a hard-fought battle of an hour's duration, he having given a knight for odds. The game excited a great deal of interest, and Mr. STANLEY will give the English champion another battle.

Cricket—Willow vs. St. George.

A very fine display of cricket was shown yesterday on the St. George Club ground at Hoboken on the occasion of the first match between the above clubs this season, the result of the game being in favor of the Willow Club by a score of 107 to 80, the game being decided by the score of the first innings, there not being time to play it out to a finish owing to the late hour at which the game was commenced.

NEW-YORK VS. ALPHA, OF SALEM.

Yesterday the Alphas played the second game of their tour, their opponents on the occasion being an eleven of the New-York Club. The latter won by 91 to 76.

Trotting on the Union Course, Long Island.

UNION COURSE, L. I., July 8.—Match $1,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

W. McMahon's w. g. White Horse	1	1	2	1
A. Patterson's b. g. New-York	2	2	1	2

Time—2:43, 2:47, 2:43½, 2:48.

Two Men Rescued from Drowning at Astoria, L. I.

The Harlem steamboat *Sylvan Stream*, while making her landing at Astoria at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, ran over a small boat containing two men, named JOHN CONNERS and LUKE RILEY. RILEY was rescued by passengers on the steamboat, and CONNERS was saved by Mr. WM. E. BROWN, news collector for the Associated Press.

A Newark Mystery.

Early on Wednesday morning Officer DOWLING, of Newark, noticed a close carriage driving rapidly through McWhorter and Elm streets, whence emanated cries as of a woman in distress. Officer DOWLING tried to stop the carriage, but failed. It is said that two men were observed in the carriage, apparently holding a third person down. As a young girl has mysteriously disappeared from the locality, fears are entertained that some outrage has been perpetrated.

The Railroad Accident at New-Providence.

The inquest on the bodies of Mr. SMITH and his daughter, killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad at New-Providence, resulted in a verdict of accidental death, exonerating the Company from all blame. The bodies were removed to New-York. Mrs. MAHONY is said to be recovering from her injuries.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Mr. J. ANDREWS, a resident of Orange, N. J., entered the office of Dr. PERRY, at No. 24 West Twenty-ninth-street, last evening for the purpose of having a tooth drawn. After taking his seat, and while the physician was preparing his instruments, Mr. ANDREWS was suddenly seized with illness and died in a few seconds. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest to-day.

A fire broke out at midnight on the attic floor of No. 31 Greenwich-street, occupied by J. WHALEN and M. HENDRICKS as a dwelling. They lose $100 each on furniture. The first floor is occupied by TIMOTHY MCANANY, as a hat store. Loss by water $100; insured for $1,300 in the Astor, Hamilton and one other Company. The building was damaged to the extent of $600; owned by Dr. BIBBY.

ELIZA NERVAL, of No. 108½ Cherry-street, had a quarrel with CATHARINE SMITH yesterday, near the residence of the latter, No. 29 Oliver-street. CATHARINE assaulted her opponent with a knife and wounded her in the hand. Both women were arrested for disorderly conduct.

Brooklyn.

L. H. ARENBERG, tobacco manufacturer, in Jay-street, was arrested, and taken before United States Commissioner JONES, yesterday, on a charge of selling loose tobacco in violation of law. He was admitted to bail in $2,500 to appear for examination to-day.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday JAMES MCCAULEY, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. JOSEPH YOUNG, a junk dealer, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

EDWARD CREAMER, a young German, charged with stealing money from the drawer in the store of his employer, THOMAS BOWIE, a butcher in Columbia-street, was taken before Judge TROY yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of $2,500 to answer.

ALEXANDER REIS, a German, residing at No. 312 Broadway, E. D., died at the City Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of Paris green which he administered to himself on the previous night.

Mr. E. C. LITCHFIELD has applied to the Prospect Park Commissioners to rent him for one year the mansion and grounds on Third-street, recently purchased by the city for an extension of the Park. The Commissioners consent, providing Mr. LITCHFIELD agrees to pay seven per cent. on the cost. The price paid for the property having been $160,000, the rent accruing therefrom would amount to $11,200.

FRANCIS JONES, a youth 15 years old, residing at No. 120 Hoyt-street, distinguished himself yesterday by stealing from his sister HARRIET her gold watch and chain of the value of $60. He then pawned it in Myrtle-avenue, and subsequently sold the pawn ticket to a companion for $5. The property was recovered, and FRANCIS was arrested and held for examination.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Academy of Eclectic Medicine, a committee reported in favor of expelling Dr. W. H. BOWLSBY from the Society, and a motion to that effect was adopted. Dr. BOWLSBY was charged with appropriating moneys donated for the Dispensary, and selling medicines provided for the poor when he was Home Surgeon at the Dispensary, and the Committee reported that on examination they had found the charges all sustained.

New-Jersey.

The Newark Conference camp meeting will commence on Monday, Aug. 16, on grounds purchased at Denver's. Arrangements are being made for running excursion trains during the continuance of the meeting.

CHARLES JOHNSON, a deck hand on board the barge *Ann Neally*, was brought before Recorder POPE at Hoboken, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from the Captain, valued at $40, and not satisfied with this, he thought to make good his escape by stealing the pleasure-boat *Flora Temple*, the property of JAMES CLOYD, the proprietor of the Hoboken Baths, which was tied at the dock of that establishment. The thief was chased by AUGUSTUS MORRELL, an employe of CLOYD's, and was finally caught sailing the yacht in the East River, and brought to Hoboken yesterday afternoon, where he had an examination, and was committed for trial to the County Jail.

The stable of Mr. DECKER, Maiden-lane, Newark, was entered last night, and a valuable horse, worth $650 stolen. Mr. DECKER thinks the horse has been taken from motives of revenge. Detective SMITH is after the thieves.

The lad found on the sidewalk in Morris-avenue, Newark, speechless, on Monday, has been identified as a WILLIAM BENDER, in the employ of THEODORE GARTH, butcher, No. 16 Centre Market. He is still very ill, and his case is still shrouded in mystery. It is thought he has either been assaulted or else has fallen from the wall of BAIER's brewery.

The subscription-books of the Newark and New-York Ship Canal Company have been opened in Newark, and about $35,000 subscribed to the capital stock.

The New-Jersey Schuetzencorps will hold its annual schuetzenfest on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th, 21st and 22d inst., at Mount Pleasant Park, Hudson City. Great preparations are being made for the occasion. Each evening there will be a display of fireworks, and Wannemacher's Military Band will be in attendance. The festival will wind up with a midsummer night's ball.

A writ of *certiorari* has been issued by Judge BEASLEY, removing the further investigation of the affairs of the Hoboken Drainage Commission from the Common Council to the Supreme Court at Trenton.

The Execution of Carswell—The Charges Against the Sheriff Dismissed.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, July 7, 1869.

In the matter of the Sheriff of Oneida County.—The circumstances attending the execution of the prisoner CARSWELL by the Sheriff of Oneida County have been fully investigated and considered. They reflect great discredit upon the Sheriff, whose indifference to some of the requirements of the law, and the proprieties of the occasion, calls for censure. This indifference, however, seems to have been the result of misunderstanding and ignorance, and of his failure to make himself fully acquainted with, and to appreciate the spirit of, the statutes regulating public executions.

While "ignorance of law is no excuse for crime," it may, nevertheless, sometimes furnish a reason why an elective officer should not be removed from office by the State Executive. If every public officer who ignorantly violated the law were to be removed from office, I am inclined to think the removals would be exceedingly numerous and reach many branches of the public service.

I think it very clear, upon the evidence in this case, that the Sheriff did not act, in any particular, from any corrupt or bad motive, or entertain any wrongful intent, and, although some of the charges against him are technically sustained, they do not, in my judgment furnish sufficient reasons for his removal from office. The power of removal vested in the Governor, is so vested in order that the public may be protected against the continued official existence of a corrupt or confessedly incompetent public officer. The Governor should be alike cautious and firm in its exercise—cautious lest the expressed will of the people in an election should be unduly interfered with, and firm lest the public interests should be placed in jeopardy.

As the Sheriff of Oneida County, whatever may have been his official blunders in the matter of CARSWELL's execution, has committed no intentional wrong, and as it cannot be justly claimed that his continuance in office will work any injury to the people, whose choice he was, I [illegible] the charges.

In closing, however, that the [illegible] of this case may not mislead public officers, I deem it my duty to say that attention having, by this proceeding, been so prominently called to the statutes relating to the execution of prisoners, there can be but little if any excuse hereafter, in this State, if any Sheriff should fail to comply with them. There has been, I fear, a laxity in this particular for many years, which, if continued, must be rebuked by the fullest exercise of Executive power.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

NATIONAL CAMP MEETING.

Fine Scenery, Delightful Weather and Large Attendance—Interesting Religious Exercises—Object of the Meeting.

From a Special Correspondent.

ROUND LAKE, Thursday, July 8, 1869—6 P. M.

The Third National Camp Meeting now being held here promises to be almost as great a success as the Boston Jubilee. Both site and season are well chosen. The weather is all that could be wished, and the facilities afforded for reaching the ground not less than the attractions of the place itself, will doubtless insure a very large attendance throughout the entire ten days assigned for the exercises.

Round Lake, near the margin of which the camp is pitched, is one of the most delightful spots in this section of the State. The camp itself, though not yet quite complete, is admirably planned and systematically constructed, and is, moreover, a model of neatness and good order.

The attendance up to this date numbers about five thousand. The tents already erected number six hundred, and others are being constructed as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Every train over the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road adds its quota to the throng, and it is expected that by Sunday the congregation will reach 25,000 souls if it does not exceed that.

These meetings are under the sole direction of a National Committee of Methodist clergymen, of which Rev. J. INSKIP, of Baltimore, is President. The special design of this meeting, as set forth in the Committee's circular, is to awaken a deeper interest in the doctrine and experience of Christian holiness, as set forth in the recognized theological standards of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Exercises this forenoon opened with a prayer by Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF, of New-York, and closed shortly after noon with an eloquent discourse by Dr. J. T. PECK, of Albany. The learned Doctor preached from Hebrews, xii., 10. The discourse occupied one hour and three-quarters in its delivery, and was listened to with rapt attention by nearly 2,500 people.

A movement is on foot, wisely and strongly urged by the entire Press represented here, to secure the stopping of the Sunday trains at the Round Lake Station. This object will doubtless be accomplished, and if it is, the attendance next Sabbath will be without a parallel in numbers in the history of religious and semi-religious gatherings.

Excellent arrangements of this character have been effected. Good boarding tents have been put up, where meals can be had at reasonable rates, &c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, quiet at 81⅞. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 8—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens a shade firmer. Middling Uplands, 12⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens firm.

The other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.

Sugar, to arrive, easier, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8—1 P. M.

Illinois Centrals, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 8—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is a shade firmer, and the sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d. ℔ cental. Flour, 24s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firmer, but not quotably higher. Cheese, 64s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.

Sugar on the spot is easier, but not quotably lower.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 8.

COTTON—The market opened flat.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 81⅞. Stocks quiet; Eries, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 8—4:30 P. M.

Cotton closed firm at 12⅞d. for Middling Uplands, and 12⅞d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 7d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western. Peas, 38s. 3d. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 71s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8—4:30 P. M.

Sugar closed quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat. Refined Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £32 2s. ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Thursday, July 8.

Petroleum, 46¼f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, July 8.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, which is published to-day, shows the amount of bullion in vault has increased £30,000 since last week.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 8—Evening.

Cotton closed flat.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 8.

Five-Twenties closed at 87@87⅛.

PARIS, Thursday, July 8.

Bourse quiet; rentes 70f. 2c. The metallic reserve in the Bank of France has decreased 11,900,000 francs during the week.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 8.

EXCHANGE lower; on London, 14@14½ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 1½@2 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days sight, in currency, 26@27 ℔ cent. discount; short sight, 25 ℔ cent. discount, in gold; short sight, 2½@3 per cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, July 8.

TOBACCO—Medium and Bright Wrappers are lower; the quotations are $6@7 50 for Sound Lugs; $7 50@10 50 for Common to Medium Leaf; $11@20 for Good Dark to Good Bright Missouri Leaf; $25@50 for Fine Bright do.; $10@14 for Black Kentucky Wrappers, and $20@40 for Bright do. COTTON, 32½c. Good. FLOUR firmer; Spring and Fall Superfine and Extras, $5@$5 15; Double Extra, $6@6 50; Treble Extra, $7 50@$7 75; Fancy, $8 75@10 50. WHEAT firmer; Spring, $1 10@$1 15; Choice Club, $1 25; strictly prime to choice New Red, $1 37@$1 40; fancy New Red and White, $1 45@$1 50. CORN firmer; Mixed, 83c.@86c.; Yellow, 86c.@88c.; White, 88c.@90c. OATS firmer at 67c.@70c. RYE firmer at $1 10. WHISKY, 98c. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $33@33 50, the latter for extra heavy; Dry-salt Shoulders, 13c. BACON, 14c.@14½c. for Shoulders, 18c.@18½c. for Clear Sides, 21c. for canvased, Sugar-cured Hams. LARD dull and unchanged. CATTLE steady at $4 50@6 50. Live HOGS firm at $8@9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 bushels; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 2,300 bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, July 8.

MONEY active. EXCHANGE firm. FREIGHTS neglected and nominal; Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. FLOUR active and firmer, and advanced 10c.@15c.; Spring Extras, $5@6 50. WHEAT active and excited, and advanced 3c.@3¾c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 32½; No. 1, $1 34@$1 35. CORN active; sales at 79½c.@80½c. for No. 1; 78c.@80¼c. for No. 2. OATS firm and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 69½c.@70c. for No. 2. RYE firmer; No. 1, $1 06@$1 07. BARLEY inactive at 85c. PROVISIONS dull, easier and nominal. Mess PORK, $33 75@$33. LARD, 18c.@18¼c. CATTLE active and firm at $5 50@$7 62½. HOGS active and declined 10c.@20c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 8.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 272,000 bushels; Corn, 101,000 bushels; Oats, 174,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 31,400 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—15c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn, 7½c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR quiet; sales 100 bbls. Western Bakers' at $7; 250 bbls. City-ground Spring at $6 50. WHEAT active, excited and advanced, closing firm; No. 2 Milwaukee held at $1 42; sales 170,000 bushels at $1 37@$1 38 for No. 2 Chicago, on spot and to arrive; and $1 37@$1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee, on spot and to arrive; also, No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 44@$1 45, on spot. CORN in fair inquiry and higher; sales 75,000 bushels No. 2 at 80c., 80½c.@81c; 16,000 bushels late at 82c.; 8,000 bushels kiln-dried at 74c., closing firm at outside figure. OATS quiet and higher; sales 30,000 bushels Western at 71c.@75c., nearly all at outside figure, closing firm. RYE steady; sales 10,700 bushels Milwaukee at $1 18. BARLEY nominal. PEAS nominal. PORK steady at $32@$33 50. LARD steady at 19¼c. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at 90c.

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White, and $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Amber Winter at $1 50, and 1,000 bushels at $1 47. CORN dull; sales last night of 18,000 bushels No. 1 at 82c., and 3,500 bushels No. 2 at 80c. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$28 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 7½c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York. Lake IMPORTS—68,000 bushels Wheat, 414,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—615 bbls. Flour, 14,600 bushels Wheat, 23,100 bushels Corn, 1,308,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR firmer at $4 50@$6 for Superfine to Family. WHEAT advanced 5c.; Winter Red, $1 30@$1 35 for No. 2 and No. 1. CORN firm at 75c. for Mixed; 78c. for White. OATS scarce and higher; Mixed, 70c.@73c. RYE firmer; No. 1, $1 15; No. 2, $1 10. WHISKY firm at 98c. COTTON inactive; Middling, 33c. Mess PORK, $32 50. Bulk MEATS quiet and firm; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD dull at 19c. for Kettle. MONEY stringent. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 off, buying.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 8.

COTTON—Less doing; Middling, 34½c.@35c. FLOUR firm; sales, 1,000 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family at $6 75@$7; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Fancy, $7@$10 50. Rye FLOUR steady at $6 12½@$6 25. WHEAT firmer; sales 3,000 bushels Red at $1 47@$1 52; White, $1 64@$1 75. RYE, $1 32. CORN scarce and higher; sales 4,000 bushels Yellow at 98c.@99c.; High Mixed Western, 93c.@94c. OATS steady at 75c.@77c. for Western. GROCERIES—Very small business. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $33. LARD, 19¼c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude unchanged; Refined, 31½c.@32½c. WHISKY unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 8.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 33½c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 200 bales. GOLD, 36¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 150; New-York sight, ¼ premium. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5 62; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN—White, $1 07½. OATS, 74c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY—Prime, $26@$27. PORK, $34 50. BACON retailing at 14½c.@18½c.@18¾c. LARD unchanged. SUGAR tending upward; Common, 9¼c.@10½c.; Prime, 13¾c. Choice. MOLASSES—Refined, 55c.@60c. WHISKY active at $1 05. COFFEE nominally unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT firm at $1 35½ for No. 1, $1 34 for No. 2. OATS unsettled; No. 2 at 65c. CORN firm at 78c. for No. 2. RYE firm at $1 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR dull, with nothing doing. WHEAT—Amber, $1 42; White Michigan, $1 40; Red, $1 32. CORN advanced 2c.@2½c.; No. 1, 83c.; No. 2, 78c.@78½c. OATS 70c. for Michigan; 68½c. for No. 1. RYE—None in market. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 1,200 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR, $4 25 for Superfine. WHEAT—Red, $1 25; White, $1 35. CORN firm; in bulk, 84c. OATS firm in bulk, 70c. TOBACCO steady; sales 225 hhds. at $5 50@$12 75. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $33. BACON—Clear Sides, 18½c.; Clear Ribs, 17¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c. LARD, 19½c. HAMS, 23c. HIGHWINES, 96c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 8.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 34½c. FLOUR firm and quiet. WHEAT steady; New Red, $1 50@$1 60. CORN firm; White, 98c.@$1 03; Yellow, 98c. OATS, 82c.@75c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY less firm; offered at $1; buyers demand less.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, July 8.

COTTON firm, at 32½c.@33c.; receipts, 21 bales; exports, none. FLOUR—Superfine, $6@$6. WHEAT $1 10@$1 30 for new. CORN, 93c.@95c. OATS, 80c.@83c. PORK, $34. LARD, 19½c.@20½c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14½c.; Sides, 18½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 8.

The total value of exports from this port for the year, ending June 30 is nearly $40,000,000. COTTON—Market still firm; Middlings, 32c.; receipts, 16 bales; exports, 280 bales.

DETROIT, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR firm; Choice, $7@$8. WHEAT advancing; No. 1 White, $1 50; No. 1 Amber, $1 42. CORN, 77c.@78c. OATS, 67c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 8.

Spirits TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. ROSIN steady at $1 85@$6 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, July 8.

COTTON easier and very little offering; sales for two days, 75 bales; receipts, 70 bales; Middlings nominally 32c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, July 8.

COTTON nominal; sales 25 bales Low Middlings at 31c.; receipts, 38 bales; exports, 137 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, July 8.

COTTON quiet; sales, 50 bales Middlings at 33c.; receipts, 75 bales; exports, coastwise, 266 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 8.

FLOUR dull at $4 50@$5 37½. WHEAT active at $1 61@$1 65 for Choice. Legal Tenders, 75½.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 8.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 105¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31½; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¼. Gold, 136.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 8—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N	Cloudy	61
Halifax	N	Clear	66
Portland	W	Clear	70
Boston	S. W	Clear	75
New-York	S. W	Clear	70
Philadelphia	S. W	Clear	75
Wilmington, Del.	S. W	Cloudy	70
Washington	N. W	Clear	72
Fortress Monroe	S. W	Clear	77
Richmond	S. W	Clear	72
Oswego	S	Clear	73
Buffalo	S	Cloudy	74
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	73
Chicago	N. W	Cloudy	75
Louisville	S. W	Cloudy	76
Mobile	N. E	Foggy	80
New-Orleans	—	Cloudy	82
Key West	N	Cloudy	84
Havana	N	Clear	84
Augusta, Ga.	—	Overcast	73
Savannah	N. W	Cloudy	79
Charleston	S. W	Clear	84

[Advertisement.]

The capture of the Cuban expedition and the departure of General Sickles for Spain have been the events of the week. Before the General sailed he invited his "staff" to accompany him to the store of KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, and presented each gentleman with one of Knox's superb hats. It is useless to say, go to Knox's, for everybody in want of a hat goes there.

[Advertisement.]

Every bank in New-York should have the additional security afforded by E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. It would have saved the Ocean Bank from robbery.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

PYLE'S LEMONIZED SUGAR—The only portable article that makes complete and wholesome lemonade. Just the thing for persons going to the country. Put up in glass only by JAMES PYLE, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York. See that your grocer supplies the genuine.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Rhein	June 26	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Celia	July 10	New-York	London.
Cambria	July 10	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Paris	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	July 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	July 10	New-York	Havre.
FOR ASPINWALL.			
Alaska	July 10	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre, Brest, by the *Pereire*, close at the General Post Office at 6 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:40 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Alaska*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through, *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:915 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 8—*In steamship Samaria, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Harrison, H. Starr, Dr. H. Leech, Master M. S. Whallar, M. A. Walter, A. Livermore, W. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gullander, Mrs. and Miss Livermore, Miss A. J. Whallar, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Binder, two Misses Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whallar, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Shaw and infant, Miss Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hamilton, Mrs. A. McKew and 3 children, Miss Demarest and daughter, W. Embuse, S. V. Lynch, Rev. L. Theo. Joles, Mr. and Mrs. Hoare, W. S. Donnell, H. S. Blum, P. Beelis, H. Kertland, W. D. Allen, C. W. Allen, W. Douran, S. J. Wethrell, D. C. Gates, Dr. and Mrs. Menck, H. Addams, Geo. Turton, Gen. N. P. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hawthorne, W. B. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Newman Denis, Miss J. Whallar.

In steamship Cleopatra, for Havana and Mexico.—R. Carvigal, E. Arguelle, F. Colome, F. Santin, G. Hodson, J. Capetillo, Miss L. Johnson, Mrs. Berand, J. Friedman, R. Tabares, F. Colome, Jr., J. Kenny, Jose Colome, Rich. Sanis, Robert Shields.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 8—*In steamship Celia, from London and Havre.*—Constant Cretin, Eugenie Cretin, Elizabeth W. Ingram, Thos. B. Gough, John Gray, L. von Zansen v. d. Osten, Christian Schlegel, James A. Latimer, Anne Latimer, Mario Bragaldi, Antoinette Bragaldi, Inez Bragaldi, Corinda Bragaldi, Linda Bragaldi, Robt. Mordant, Clementine Payfer, E. C. Boyesen, John Salis, Wm. Francoin, Robt. North, John Grant, Arthur D. Smith, Andreas von Beckmann, Thos. J. Pickard, Georgine Balston, Morgan Balston, Hannah C. Smith, Edmund Mercer, Jane Mercer, H. Geyer, B. Reisenfelde, Melville Egleston.

In steamship Meredith, from Fernandina.—Mr. Phillips, wife, 4 children and servant, M. Ingate, wife and 2 children, Lieutenant Parker, Miss Smith, Mr. Turner, wife and child, Miss Griswold, Master E. H. Reed, Miss A. Couler, Colonel Lingley, James McKeane, Edward Dunn, Dr. Austin.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 37 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets.. 8 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 42 | Gov. Island. 8 32 | Hell Gate.. 9 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Celia, (Br.,) Glendell, London June 19, via Havre 23d, with mdse. and 483 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Has had fine weather the entire passage. June 26, lat. 49 48, lon. 39 40, passed ship Peter Maxwell, (Br.,) bound east, and bark Mary Fraser, whaler, of New-Bedford; 27th, lat. 46 26, lon. 55 29, passed steamship City of Limerick, hence for Antwerp; July 1, lat. 42 22, lon. 45 29, passed steamship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool; 3d, lat. 42 16, lon. 60 22, passed a Bremen bark showing private signal with letters Q. B. P. V., bound west; 7th, lat. 40 38, lon. 69 20, passed a N. G. steamer bound east; same day, 10 P. M., 70 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool; 11:30 P. M., passed a Guion steamer bound east; 12 M. passed a Glasgow steamer bound east.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Meredith, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Julia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Cardiff 42 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light winds and calms most of the passage, and been 20 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with thick fog most of the time; May 27, James Jansen, seaman, a native of Milford, died suddenly of heart disease.

Bark Linde, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Carmichael, Montevideo 67 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Duncan & McColl. Experienced strong northerly gales the first part of passage; crossed the equator June 5, in lon. 36, and had fine weather since.

Bark Speedwell, Pastick, Messina, May 22, with lemons and oil to P. Bolen & Co. Had light westerly winds the entire passage; passed Gibraltar June 2.

Bark Lavinia, (of Rockport,) Davis, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Isabel (?), (of New-London,) Baldwin, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Augusta, (N. G.,) Verheeck, Oporto 52 ds., with wine, &c., to F. Robbertz & Son—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Beckmann. Passed Gibraltar May 4, and had light winds and calms the entire passage; was 20 ds. N. of Bermuda; June 14, L. Knecht, seaman, a native of Stettin, died, and was buried at sea.

Brig Peri, (of Rockport, Me.,) Cole, Old Harbor, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood to Henry, de Cordova & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Lawrence, Oporto 47 ds., with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Has had light winds and fine weather throughout the entire passage.

Brig Lunch, (of Arichat,) Lemoe, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Hattie, Brand, Bangor, via New-Haven.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Dunce, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Flora King, Cook, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Frances C. Smith, Crane, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles, Sterns, Seal Island, with fish to Halsey & Co.

Schr. Gordon T. Hubbard, Loveland, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Chingarora, Ryder, Beaufort, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Agnes, Young, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Alice C. Coynes, Crowell, Fair Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Snow, Mitchell, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spruce poles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. J. H. Seymour, Duppen, Portland, Me., with lumber to Bell Bros.

Schr. John Manlove, Staples, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Frances, Gaskill, Virginia.

Schr. Maxon Rogers, Jackson, Baltimore.

Schr. J. & D. Crammer, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Alexandria.

Schr. Helen Augusta, Wells, Baltimore.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Dunce, Providence.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Fair Haven.

Schr. James English, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwich.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsay, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Gray, Allen, New-London.

Schr. Bellona, Hulse, Clinton.

Schr. T. Dickens, Jones, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Pauline, Eaton, Clinton.

Schr. Benj. C. Terry, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary L. Compton, Depew, Virginia.

Schr. Justice, Briggs, Newport.

Schr. Jane, Hulse, Greenport.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. David Pearsall, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Excelsior, Berger, Bridgeport.

Schr. Active, Cook, New-London.

Schr. Charles, Trobridge, Taunton.

Schr. E. H. Brasee, Kelsey, Hartford.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. E., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Deutschland, for Bremen; Samaria, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana; Cleopatra, for Vera Cruz; Leo, for Savannah; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Saratoga, for Richmond; ships Amelia, for London; Isabella Kerr, for Matanzas; Alaska, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 8.—Arr. barks A. Houghton, Sierra Leone; Bessie Simpson, Remedios; brigs Walter Howes, Matanzas; J. M. Wiswell, Grand Turk; Melrose, Baltimore; Proteus, do.; C. E. Kelly, Philadelphia; schrs. Mischief, Bermuda; C. W. Bentley, New-York; Monitor, do.

CHARLESTON, July 8.—Arr. bark Fairlee, from Cape De Verde; brig A. Bradshaw, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Saragossa, from New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8.—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Annapolis; schrs. Lottie and Hebe.

Passed out, barks Schiller, for Bremen; Mary Evans, for London; brig Glendale, for Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 6, A. M.—Arr. schrs. David Millar, Baltimore for Boston; Union, Rondout for Neponset; Sylvi, New-Haven for Addison.

Sld. brig Essex, C. Morris, (Br.,) schrs. Eurotas, Rebecca Knight, Sink, Mishlief, (Br.,) C. A. Hayden, C. Newkirk, Olive, Viola, James S. Shindler, Mary Price, J. M. Broomall, Caroline Hall, Hannah Dissle, Elwood Doren, Florence Nowell, J. Maxfield, Crescent Lodge, S. & M. B. Scull, Nevita, (Br.,) H. A. Rogers.

P. M.—Arr. brig Walter Howes, (of Bangor,) Matanzas 19 ds. for Boston; schr. William Thomas, Bangor for New-York.

Sld. brig Leona, (Br.,) schrs. Atlantic, Maria Rosana, Ida May, Malanta, (Br.,) Gypsy, (Br.,) Sarah, Darius Eddy, Rambler, (Br.,) Abigail, Bonny Ives, America, David Millar, Union, Sylvi, and New Dominion, (Br.)

7th, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. bark Orchilla; brig Walter Howes; schr. Tantamount.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Cld. ships Cremorne, for New-York; Harvest Queen, for Liverpool, with 40,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ship Nestor, for Valparaiso.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 8.—Arr. Margaret, from Portland.

Cld. steamer General Barnes, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, July 8.—Sld. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Albert Pharo—Schr., from Providence, for Philadelphia, July 7, 70 miles S. of Montauk Point.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

PLYMOUTH, July 8—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's steamer Westphalia, Capt. Trautman, which left New-York June 29, arrived at 9 P. M., on her way to Cherburg and Hamburg.

WHY BE TROUBLED WITH
FLIES
AND
MOSQUITOES?
WINDOW SCREENS
ON A NEW PLAN.

Neater, stronger, cheaper and better in every respect, than any other SCREEN in the market. Wholesale and retail. Send for a circular.

E. S. & J. TORREY & CO.,
NO. 11 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.

The best Household Soap in America, and steadily growing in favor with the intelligent and economical. Sold by first-class Grocers generally. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st., New-York.

DR. GARDNER ASSOCIATION,
NO. 251 EAST 12TH-ST., COR. 2D-AV.,
WILL GIVE $5,000
FOR ANY ONE CASE OF
CONSTITUTIONAL OR BAD BLOOD
EVER CURED BY INTERNAL REMEDIES.

ALL MANNER OF DISEASES
CURED WITHOUT DOSING,
BY THE
EXTERNAL APPLICATION,
OR
DISEASE EXTRACTOR.

And the old wiseacres, or old fogies, are asking the question, "How is it possible to eradicate internal disease or bad blood by external application?" We answer: The philosophy of this is just as simple as gravitation, attraction and repulsion, or two and two are four. Everybody knows the tendency of bad blood is to the surface, and that it requires but little excitement in the system to make this manifest itself in eruptions. We, therefore, attract the impurities of the system to the surface by the simple means of using warm water, in which we place our disease extractor, which absorbs all of the disease of the blood, and makes the skin as soft and delicate as that of a child. We have cured numerous cases of consumption, liver and kidney diseases, as well as that of the worst cancers, with the Disease Extractor, and in no case during the last three years has it failed to cure in diseases of a delicate nature. The Disease Extractor is all potent and salutary, not leaving a vestige of the poisonous virus.

In positive proof of the above, we would call attention to the following letter from a clergyman in high standing in this City. He cheerfully permits us to refer to him in private, not wishing to have his name appear in public print. Any one wishing to have an interview with him can do so by calling on us:

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

My Dear Dr. Gardner:

Yours is received, and most cheerfully do I comply with your request in testifying in favor of your new mode of treating disease. However, I do not wish my name to appear in the public prints, but, if you choose to refer to me in private, I shall be happy to impart information to any who wish. My catarrhal disease, which was of fifteen years' standing, and which had finally changed into a common ozena, and was at times very offensive to my friends, was cured by your remedies in less than three weeks. I am also conversant with other important cures perfected by you in an incredibly short time of Scrofulitic Virus, and I have every reason to believe you can do all you profess.

Yours, very truly, ———

CONSULTATION FREE.
DR. GARDNER ASSOCIATION,
NO. 251 EAST 12TH-ST.,
CORNER 2D-AV.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhœa, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y. KERR, 746 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 419, July 8, 1869.
3, 25, 33, 16, 30, 14, 57, 13, 54, 5, 51, 47.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 420, July 8, 1869.
76, 11, 40, 48, 67, 28, 66, 49, 77, 50, 34, 63.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 443, July 8, 1869.
6, 61, 48, 12, 16, 58, 25, 31, 67, 34, 22, 49.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 444, July 8, 1869.
18, 71, 67, 38, 66, 60, 31, 21, 9, 39, 19, 15.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.